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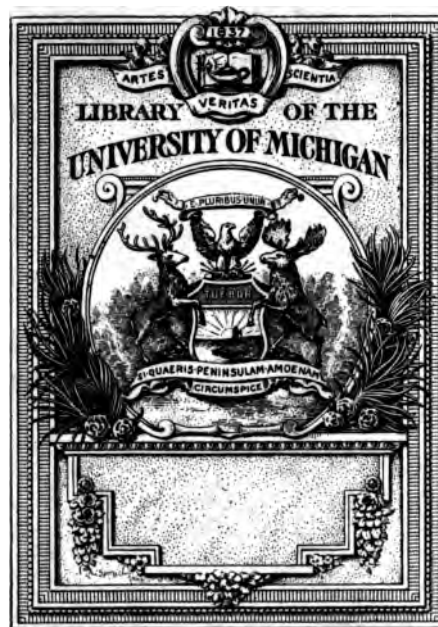
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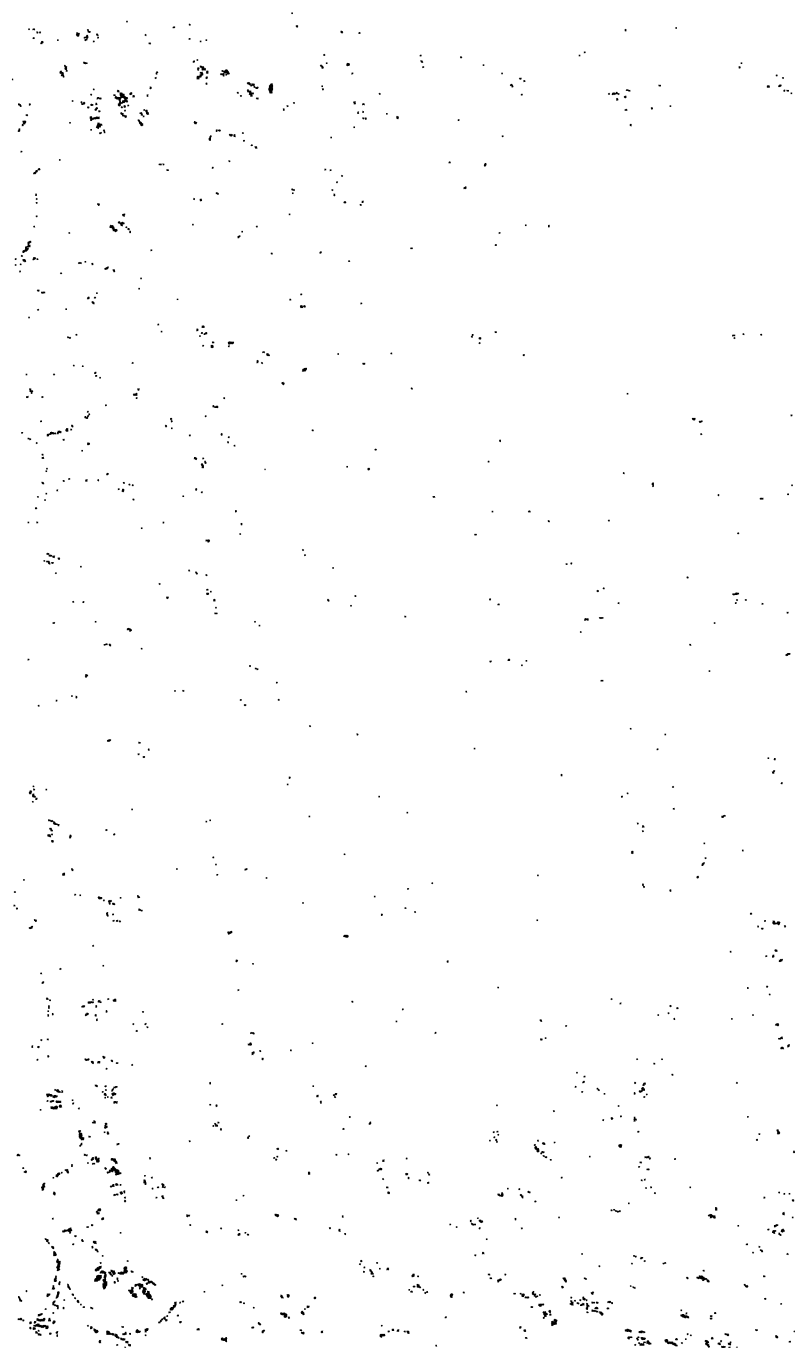
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Yorktown
Centennial Handbook -
By
John Austin Stevens -





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YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL HANDBOOK

HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL GUIDE

TO THE

YORKTOWN PENINSULA

RICHMOND, JAMES RIVER AND NORFOLK

BY

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Lock Box 37, Station D, N. Y. City

Illustrated

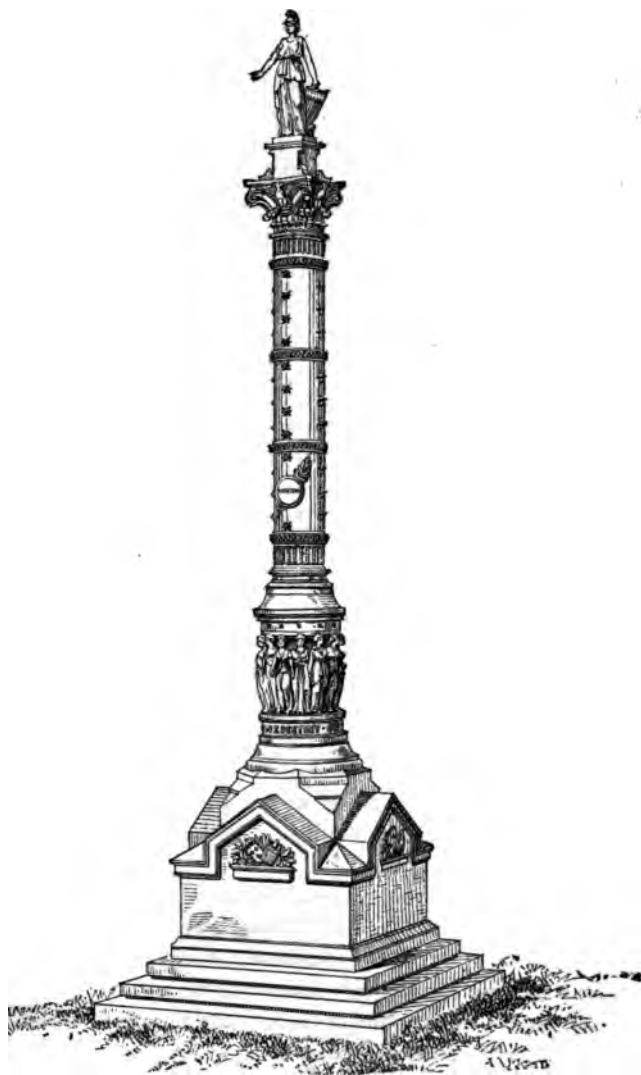
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1881

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THE YORKTOWN MONUMENT

(FROM THE ACCEPTED MODEL)

TO THE READER

In the historical portion of this Hand-Book the reader will find short narratives of two famous campaigns which, at the distance of nearly a century from each other, determined the fate of the American Republic, and made the Virginia Peninsula one of the historic countries of the world. The best sources have been consulted and followed. The biographical sketches of the high French officers who shared the toil and the glories of the Yorktown campaign, and of the family of Lafayette, have been prepared from the best and most recent authorities. These are followed by an historic account of the proceedings of Congress in 1781 and 1880, in reference to the victory and the monument to the French alliance, the corner stone of which will be laid in October, added to which is a description of the design submitted for the column and of the inscriptions to be engraved upon it.

The second part is a historic and topographical guide to the Yorktown Peninsula, with its quaint old towns, and to the various points of interest the traveler may find on the descent of the James River from Richmond to its mouth; and finally presents a brief sketch of the seaports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, the future metropolis of the Southern States. At the close will be found a traveler's guide made up from the summer schedule of the railroad and steamship lines which connect the Peninsula with the North, South, East, and West.

The writer acknowledges his obligations to his friend, Mr. Charles W. Coleman, Jr., of Williamsburg, for assistance in the local details; to Judge Advocate Asa Bird Gardner, of the U. S. Army, for military information, and to Mr. F. A. Walker, the courteous chief of the Census Bureau at Washington, for advance sheets of the census of 1880, and to Col. J. E. Peyton, the superintendent of the Yorktown Centennial Association, for his advice and assistance.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1881.

PROGRAMME OF YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL

CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION CEREMONIES

- Oct. 13. *Thursday*, Opening Day
- “ 14. *Friday*, Addresses, Entertainments, and a Ball
in the evening
- “ 15. *Saturday*, Regatta and Pyrotechnic displays
- “ 16. *Sunday*, Divine Service
- “ 17. *Monday*, Reception Day—Civic Associations,
Masonic Orders, Militia, Fire De-
partment. Address by Hon. Wil-
liam Windom, Secretary of the
Treasury
-

NATIONAL CEREMONIES

- Oct. 18. *Tuesday*, Opening Ceremonies—Laying of the
Corner-Stone of the Monument
- “ 19. *Wednesday*, Address by the President of the
United States ; Oration ; Poem and
Ode
- “ 20. *Thursday*, Military Review on the battle-field
- “ 21. *Friday*, Naval Review in Hampton Roads



MEDAL STRUCK BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN IN FRANCE

In commemoration of the Victories at Saratoga and at Yorktown, 1777 and 1781

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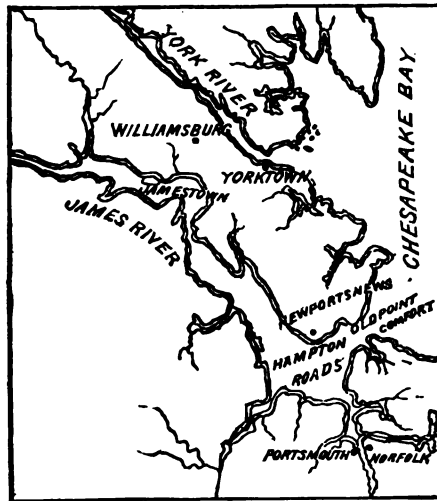
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YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL HANDBOOK

THE YORKTOWN PENINSULA

THE Yorktown peninsula, which the memories of two wars have made famous, is about thirty miles in length, at its neck twelve miles, and has a mean width of five miles. In shape it resembles a cleaver, the socket at the upper northwestern extremity. The York River and the Chesapeake Bay bound it on the north and east, and the James, flowing by its southern shore, mingles its waters with those of the Chesapeake at Hampton Road. The entrance



MAP OF THE PENINSULA

to the bay from the Atlantic Ocean is between Capes Charles and Henry, the extreme sea-board points of the Virginia coast, an opening of some ten miles.

The peninsula is divided into the three counties of York, Warwick and Elizabeth City, of which York, Warwick Court House and Hampton are the shire towns.

Elizabeth City lies at the mouth of the James River, its eastern shore upon the waters of the Chesapeake and its

southern on Hampton Roads. Its population, by the census of 1880, was 10,691, of which 4,155 white and 6,536 colored. Hampton, the capital of the county, is on the north side of the Roads, fifteen miles from Norfolk and two miles from Fortress Monroe, the most imposing stronghold of the United States on the southern coast, under the shadow of which lies the famous watering place of Old Point Comfort. York, bordering on the Chesapeake and York River on the east and north, and extending across the peninsula to the James River, has an area of about one hundred square miles. Its population in 1880 was 7,348, of which 2,836 white and 4,512 colored. Its capital, York, or Yorktown, as it is now generally called, lies upon the York River, at the northern end of the neck of the peninsula. Warwick is situated between the counties of Elizabeth City and York, and the James River bounds its limits on the south. Its population in 1880 was 2,257, of which 778 were white and 1,479 colored.

The country in these three counties is low and undulating, covered with pine woods and occasional small areas of cultivation, and the soil is sandy.

OUR FRENCH ALLIES

The capitulation of Burgoyne with his entire army to Gates, at Saratoga, on the 19th October, 1777, showing the strength of the American cause and the skill of its commanders, determined France to enter into a treaty of alliance with the United States, which was signed on the 6th February, 1778. The personal influence of Lafayette, who returned to France to take service in the army of the King, in anticipation of immediate hostilities against England, persuaded the French Ministry to send an army to America to act in concert with the forces of General Washington. Count de Rochambeau, a veteran officer of long experience in the

was of the European continent, was placed in command, and a number of the highest nobility of the kingdom hastened to join his standard and strike one blow against the ancestral enemy, who, with the assistance of the colonies, had stripped Canada from France, and inflicted upon her in the treaty of 1769 the severest humiliation in her history. A French fleet, under the command of Admiral de Ternay, having on board Rochambeau's army of five thousand and eighty-eight men, sailed from Brest on the 20th May, 1780, and entered the harbor of Newport, in Rhode Island, on the 11th July of the same year.

The French troops consisted of the régiments of Bourbonnais, commanded by the Marquis de Laval-Montmorenci; of Soissonnais, by the Marquis de Saint-Maime; of Royal Deux-Ponts, by Count Christian de Deux-Ponts; of Sainctonge, by the Marquis de Custine; a corps of artillery, by M. d'Aboville, and a legion, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, by the Duke de Lauzun. The general officers were the Baron de Vioménil, the Count de Vioménil, his brother, and the Chevalier de Chastellux, who, to his reputation as an officer, united that of a man of letters, being one of the famous French Academy of Forty. Among the aids were young gentlemen of the highest rank—some illustrious in later years. There were the Count de Fersen, the chivalrous young Swede, whom Marie Antoinette had already distinguished by her favor, and who later devoted himself to her cause in her captivity; the Count de Dumas, who rose to the rank of General of Division in the armies of the French Republic, and left "Memoirs" of his own times; Berthier, Napoleon's favorite Chief of Staff; the Vicomte de Noailles, brother-in-law of Lafayette, and de Montesquieu, son of the author of *L'Esprit des Lois*.

During the fall and winter of 1780-81 Rochambeau remained in quiet at Newport, awaiting the arrival of a second division, which, though promised, was not sent; changes in the French Ministry and the low state of the

exchequer interfering with the original plans. In May, 1781, Washington and Rochambeau, in a conference at Weathersfield, in Connecticut, agreed upon a plan of operations. The first joint operation was against Arnold, who, after his treason in the fall of 1780, had been sent to Virginia, where he was ravaging the country. Lafayette marched south with a select body of men, and a fleet went out from Newport to secure the mouth of the Chesapeake. Pursued by the English Admiral on the Rhode Island Station, they fought a gallant action off the Capes, but the English succeeded in reaching the bay, and the allied expedition was frustrated. The land forces went no farther than Annapolis, whence they marched, under Lafayette, to the southward to reinforce Greene, who was campaigning in the Carolinas against Cornwallis. Lafayette moved to Richmond, where he was confronted by the English Earl in May. A series of manœuvres ensued, at the close of which Cornwallis, closely followed by the Marquis, withdrew down the peninsula, and fortified himself at York and Gloucester.

In the conference at Weathersfield two alternative plans had been discussed for the summer campaign. One to threaten New York, and, on the arrival of the French fleet which was promised, to concentrate the forces at this point and terminate the war by seizing it, the British base of supplies. This was Washington's plan. That suggested by Rochambeau was for a movement southward to free the Carolinas. The concurrent arrival of dispatches from the Count de Grasse announcing that he would be at the Capes of the Chesapeake by the close of August with a powerful fleet and a land force on board, and of letters from Lafayette, giving intelligence of the trap in which Cornwallis had placed himself, decided Washington and Rochambeau upon a sudden march to the southward. Making a final feint upon New York, which alarmed Clinton to such an extent that, not only he did not dare to send any reinforcements to Cornwallis, but ordered him to send up his own

troops, the allied armies broke camp at Philipsburg, in Westchester County, on the 19th August, 1781, crossed the Hudson at Kings Ferry, from Verplancks to Stony Point, on the 20th and 21st, and passing through New Jersey under the cover of the Pompton Hills marched to the Head of Elk. The march through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland to Elkton, the head of water navigation at the Chesapeake Bay, was a gala progress. The population of the thriving towns through which it lay turned out en masse to welcome the army and to witness the unaccustomed sight of the gay French regulars. The country wagons and even the chariots of the gentry came laden with stores and provisions which were given with lavish hand; and well deserved were these favors, for it is said of the French troops that in all their stay and in their long marches from Newport to Yorktown and back on their return not a sheaf of wheat was taken without payment, or even an apple plucked from the orchards which skirted the road-sides. As they approached the cities the French halted, and putting on their gay uniforms, passed through the streets in dress parade. The uniforms were striking, the coats and waistcoats of white cloth, the regiments being distinguished by the colors of the lappels, ornaments and buttons. These were of crimson, green, red, and sky blue. The artillery were in iron gray, with lappels of red velvet; the non-commissioned officers wore white plumes, the grenadiers red, and the chasseurs white and green. All this was in strange contrast with the half clothed, half armed condition of the American troops; but in the serious business of long and rapid marches, the Americans excited equal astonishment by their endurance, their celerity, and their perfect silence. Out of the chaotic elements of 1776, Washington had formed a body of men which, for any purposes of campaigning, had no superiors in the soldiery of any nation; on these, the "Continental," he confidently relied. On special occasions they were admirably supported by the militia of the country, all more or less trained.

DISPOSITION OF MARCH AND ORDER OF BATTLE OF THE ALLIED ARMIES, WILLIAMSBURG,
27TH SEPTEMBER, 1781

His Excellency GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST LINE

Left wing—French

Lieut.-General COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU

FRENCH REGIMENTS

Precise order not known
(See pages 35-6)

Right wing—American

Major-General BENJAMIN LINCOLN

Left Division

Brig. Gen. CLINTON

Brigades

Dayton—Clinton

Centre Division

BARON STEUBEN

Brigades

Maryland—Wayne's

Right Division

MARQUIS LAFAYETTE

Brigades

Hazen—Muhlenburg

FRENCH ARTILLERY

BETWEEN THE LINES

PARK OF ARTILLERY

VIRGINIA STATE REGIMENT

SECOND LINE

LAWSON

Virginia Militia

STEVENS

Virginia Militia

THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN

Washington left the allied armies at Philadelphia, ready to move, on the 5th September, 1781, and hastened to the Head of Elk. At Chester, he heard of the arrival of De Grasse



WASHINGTON

with the fleet. Rochambeau, who followed him at a short interval, was first made aware of the welcome news by the unusual spectacle of the grave American chief standing on the bank of the river waving his hat in enthusiasm as the

boat which carried the French commander came in view. Hastening the army movement with the greatest expedition, although the means of transportation were small and inadequate, part being marched by land and the remainder sent down the Chesapeake from Annapolis in boats of every class and size, the allied commanders effected a junction with Lafayette at Williamsburg on the 19th September, just one month from the day they left their northern encampment. Here at the head of the peninsula Lafayette held Cornwallis in check. All the troops and the artillery had arrived by the 26th, and the next day Washington issued his

ORDER OF BATTLE

HEADQUARTERS, WILLIAMSBURG,

Thursday, 27th September, 1781.

Parole, Virginia. *Countersign*, York, Gloucester.

Officers of the day for to-morrow—Major General Lincoln, Colonel Dayton, Lieut. Col. Axtell, Brigade Major Hobbey.

The rolls are to be called with the greatest strictness at retreat beating this evening and again at tattoo in presence of the field officers, at which time no officer or soldier in condition to march is to be absent from his post in camp. The general confides in the commanders of corps for the punctual execution of these orders. Till circumstances shall render a change of disposition necessary, the following will be the order of battle for the army: The American troops composing the Right Wing will be formed into two lines, the Continental Forces in the front line, consisting of the following divisions and in the following order, viz., Muhlenbergh's and Hazen's brigades to form the division on the right, under the command of the Marquis de Lafayette; Wayne's and the Maryland brigade, the division of the centre for the present to be commanded by Baron de Steuben—Dayton's and Clinton's brigades that on the left. The senior Continental officer will command the right wing, and his Excellency Count Rochambeau, the left wing, of which he will be pleased to make his own disposition. The two companies of Delaware are for the present to be annexed to the 3d Maryland Regiment. Stevens' and Lawson's brigades of militia will form the second line—the park of artillery—the corps of Sappers and Miners and the Virginia State Regiment will be

posted between the two lines in the order above mentioned, commencing from the right. The whole army will march by the right in one column at 5 o'clock to morrow morning precisely. The particular order of march for the right wing will be distributed by the Quartermaster General. The General desires that the officers will confine themselves in point of baggage to objects of the first necessity, that the army may march as light and unencumbered as possible. The Quartermaster General will have directions to appoint a proper deposit for the effects that will be left—from whence they will be transported to the army as soon as permanent position is taken. The Quartermaster General will allot a proportionate number of the wagons in his possession for the service of the left wing. If the enemy should be tempted to meet the army on its march, the General particularly enjoins the troops to place their principal reliance on the bayonet, that they may prove the vanity of the boasts which the British make of their particular prowess, in deciding battles with that weapon. He trusts that a generous emulation will actuate the allied armies, that the French, whose national weapon is that of close fight, and the troops in general that have so often used it with success will distinguish themselves on every occasion that offers—the justice of the cause in which we are engaged, and the HONOR of the two nations must inspire every breast with sentiments that are the presage of Victory. General Muhlenbergh's brigade of infantry with the artillery attached to it, preceded by Colonel Lewis' corps of riflemen and the light dragoons, will form the advanced guard. The present camp guards, the rear guard under the command of Major Reed. It will form on the great road on the left, and in the rear of the encampment at five o'clock.

On the morning of the 28th September, the army left its encampment in front of Williamsburg, and commenced the march for the investiture of York. The American Continentals and the French troops formed one column on the left of the line, the Continentals in the advance. The militia formed the right column, and marched by way of Harwood's mill. At the fork of the road, half a mile beyond the Half-Way House, the French and Americans separated. The French continued on the direct road to York by the Brick House, and the Americans filed off to the right for Munford Bridge, where they made a junction with the militia. At noon the head of each column arrived at the ground assigned to it; the British pickets were driven in by a corps of the

French troops advanced for the purpose, and the enemy's right was reconnoitered. At the same time the enemy's Horse, who were reconnoitering the right column of the allies, were forced from their encampment. The line was formed, and all the troops, officers and men, lay on their arms during the night. The next day, the 29th, Washington moved the American troops further to the right, encamped them on the east side of Beaver Dam Creek, with a morass in front, about cannon-shot from the British lines, and spent the rest of the day in reconnoitering the entire position and determining on a plan of attack and approach. On the 3d October it was found that the enemy had abandoned all their exterior works and positions, and retired within their interior works during the night, whereupon the allies immediately took possession of the deserted posts, and with slight alteration made them serviceable for their purposes.

THE SIEGE OF YORK

Immediately on taking possession of these works, Washington began two enclosed works between Pigeon Hill and the ravine above Moore's Mill. On the morning of this day the American army met with a serious loss in the person of Colonel Alexander Scammell, of the Light Infantry, one of its most esteemed officers. He had distinguished himself in various branches of service, as Adjutant General of the Army for a long period, and afterwards as Colonel of the First New Hampshire Regiment, until the summer of 1781, when the Light Corps was formed for the campaign. He was of great stature, six feet two inches in height, and not only a conspicuous figure, but beloved for his amiable character, as well as honored for his daring bravery. On the morning of the evacuation of the advanced redoubts by the British, he was Officer of the Day. While engaged in reconnoitering the enemy, he ventured too

far, and fell among a party of horsemen who were patrolling the lines, by whom he was seized; and, although he acknowledged himself a prisoner, was brutally shot and plundered. He was sent out on parole the next day, but his wound proved fatal, and he died in the hospital at Williamsburg on the 6th, and was buried in the town. Colonel Humphreys, of Washington's staff, wrote an epitaph for his tomb. Little of interest transpired until the 6th, the time being occupied in bringing up the stores and cannon from Trebell's Landing on the James River. The climate was already telling upon the troops; the night dews were heavy, wetting the tents like rain, and the malaria of the peninsula had fastened its grip on both armies; nearly all the Americans had the fever and ague, and the French, though better equipped for campaigning, were not exempt. On the 6th the trenches of the Americans were sufficiently advanced to cover those engaged, in pushing the approaches, from the fire of the enemy. They were constructed at night with such despatch that the British were not aware of their progress until the dawn revealed it. The French were not so fortunate, and the Regiment of Touraine, which was engaged upon the parallel on the left, was sharply cannonaded. The general orders of the 6th gave minute regulations for the conduct of the siege. Fifty-four in number, they were fitted for every emergency.

On the 8th, the trenches being ready, General Knox, who commanded the American artillery, ordered the detachment for the batteries to parade in the afternoon under Colonel Lamb. This officer, Colonel of the 2d New York Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Ebenezer Stevens, and Major Bauman, of the same regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Edward Carrington, of the Virginia battalion of artillery, commanded alternately upon the batteries and at the Park of Artillery. They directed the fire in person, and levelled every piece themselves. On the 9th Washington himself put the match to the first gun, and a furious fire followed—the first saluta-

tion to Earl Cornwallis. In the French lines the Marquis de St. Simon, the Chevalier de Chastellux, and the brothers de Vioménil commanded in the trenches.

On the 9th the British frigate *Guadaloupe*, making a hostile movement, the French battery opened upon her with hot shot; she sought shelter under the town, but the *Charon*, a gunship, took fire, and the flames communicating to other vessels, they were consumed in the night, the conflagration, accompanied by the bursting of shells, presenting a sublime spectacle. Closely pressed by the enfolding parallels, Cornwallis made one effort to evade their toils. On the 10th he embarked a large force on flatboats, and an attempt was made to turn the force which had been posted to watch Gloucester. Here M. de Choisy was in command, with a body of French troops and some American militia under General Weedon. A few days before the famous Tarleton, with his dragoons, had been routed by the Duke de Lauzun with his hussars. Tarleton was unhorsed and nearly captured. De Choisy was too good an officer to be surprised, and received the British with so warm a fire of artillery that they could not effect a landing, and returned discomfited to the beleaguered post of York.

On the 12th the Allies began their second parallel within three hundred yards, and in parts of it less, of the British lines. On the 14th these works were completed, and preparations were made for an assault. Nightfall was fixed upon. Soon after it was fully dark, the bursting of six consecutive bomb-shells fired from the French batteries gave signal for the sudden dash. Baron de Vioménil commanded the entire movement. Washington, in the trenches, witnessed and approved all the dispositions at the moment of attack. The American light infantry, commanded by Lafayette, stormed the left battery on the river bank; the French grenadiers, led by the Baron de Vioménil, the right British redoubt. Lieut.-Colonel Gimat's battalion led the van of the Americans, closely followed by Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton

and Major Nicholas Fish. The famous cavalry officer, Colonel Armand, Marquis de la Rouerie, marched as a volunteer. Lieut.-Colonel Laurens, with a party of eighty, turned the redoubt. The troops moved rapidly, not a gun being fired, and such was their ardor that they went over the abattis without halting for the sappers and miners to open a way. Captain Stephen Olney, of the light company of the Rhode Island regiment, was the first to mount the parapet, and fell, severely wounded. Resistance was immediately overcome, and the Americans were masters of the position. The troops behaved with the greatest moderation and magnanimity; and although their officers, as well as themselves, were excited by the recollection of the brutal treatment of their late commander, and still further by the news just brought into camp of the atrocities committed by the British under the renegade Arnold at New London and Groton, no thought of retaliation was entertained, and the life of every man that submitted was spared.

The French advanced with equal bravery, the Baron de Vioménil, the Marquis de Rostaing and the Count de Deux-Ponts leading, sword in hand. The grenadiers marched with fixed bayonets, and were subjected to a severe fire, which lasted from eight to ten minutes, halting until the abattis was cut away. They then dashed over the works. Six of their officers were wounded, of whom the Count de Deux-Ponts and Alexander de Lameth. For their gallantry on this occasion, the name of Royal Auvergne, with its famous motto, "Auvergne sans tache," was restored to the regiment of Gatinois, at the request of Rochambeau, by the King's order, under his own royal hand.

On the 15th the British made one last effort to break through the tightening net. In a strong sortie they entered the right battery of the French and spiked four of the guns, wounding five of the officers and carrying off prisoner M. de Persignan, who was in command, but the reserve, under the Chevalier de Chastellux, came quickly to the relief, and

recovered the position. The guns were at once repaired, and within six hours were again in service.

On the 16th the batteries of the second parallel were opened. So great was the interest excited by the approaching consummation of the grand drama, and such the crowd of spectators who flocked to the trenches, that it became necessary to direct in General Orders that no persons should enter them except upon a pass from the Major-General commanding the trenches, nor any officers even, except those on duty. Early in the morning of the 17th the American grand battery, consisting of twelve twenty-four and eighteen-pounders, four mortars and two howitzers, opened fire, and the obstinate Earl was brought to terms. The rapidity with which the guns were served by Lieut.-Colonel Stevens alarmed Knox, who feared that the ammunition would give out, and sent word to him to husband his resources; but Stevens, who was on intimate terms with the French officers, and who had served in the spring as Lafayette's chief of artillery, replied that there was no need for fear, as his friends, the Frenchmen, would make up all his deficiencies from their ample supply. At ten o'clock on the morning of the 17th the British beat a parley, and Lord Cornwallis proposed a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours, that commissioners might meet to arrange terms of capitulation, and the house of a widow Moore, in the rear of the first American parallel, was proposed as the scene of conference. Washington replied, with a grant of two hours cessation, that terms might be proposed in writing. Finding their general tenor admissible, hostilities were suspended for the night, and Washington proposed his own terms. Commissioners were appointed: Lieut.-Colonel Laurens, the Vicomte de Noailles and M. de Grandchain on the part of Washington; Lieut.-Colonel Dundas and Major Ross on that of Cornwallis. The day of the 18th was consumed in negotiations, which Washington brought to a close by having the draft of the agreement copied, and

sending it in on the morning of the 19th, demanded that it should be signed by eleven o'clock, and the garrison march out at two o'clock. There was no alternative but unconditional submission. A few hours more of the fatal, well-directed fire would have annihilated the British force. The capitulation was signed on one part by Washington, the



MOORE'S HOUSE, YORKTOWN

Count de' Rochambeau and the Count de Barras in his own name and that of the Count de Grasse; and by Cornwallis, commanding the land, and Thomas Symonds, Esquire, the British naval forces in York River, on the other part.

It is worthy of notice that the proposal to capitulate was made on the 17th, the anniversary of the surrender of Burgoyne in 1777, four years previous.

The Americans and French troops took possession of the British batteries at noon. The garrison marched out at two o'clock between the two allied armies drawn up in line with shouldered arms, their drums beating a march, the cavalry with their swords drawn, trumpets sounding, the colors (twenty-four in number) of the whole cased, and grounded their arms on a field assigned for this ceremony. Lord Cornwallis, pleading illness, remained in the town. General O'Hara marched out at the head of the garrison. Approaching Rochambeau he tendered his sword, but the French commander motioned him to General Washington, saying that it was from the American General he must take his orders. Washington in turn directed him to surrender his sword to General Lincoln. The manner of the capitulation was modeled on the harsh terms Cornwallis imposed on Lincoln at the capture of Charleston, the year preceding. The colors were cased and the defeated army were ordered to play an English or German tune.

The same order was followed on the surrender of the Gloucester posts. The two redoubts were delivered up at one o'clock to the French and Americans under Generals de Choisy and Weedon, and the garrisons marching out at three were surrendered, and stacked their arms.

Some interesting incidents are preserved of the scene. The British officers affected to treat the French as the conquerors and the Americans as inferiors. Abercrombie bit his sword and wept in discomfiture. The Germans of the two armies, the Hessians of Cornwallis' command and the Chasseurs of Lauzun's regiment, fell into each others arms, embracing each other ; so strong is the feeling of language and of race. The next day Rochambeau entertained General O'Hara and several British officers at dinner, and the French were surprised to find how gaily the captured gentlemen accepted their defeat. After the entertainment the company called upon Cornwallis, who, although sick, received them with dignity and cordiality. The British and Hessian

officers expressed surprise at the admirable proficiency of the French fire, and the French were no less complimentary to the American allies; and future history has shown the superiority of the two nations over the rest of the world in the accuracy and improvement of artillery practice.

On the 20th Washington congratulated the army on the glorious event in the following general order:

WASHINGTON'S CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ARMY

The General congratulates the army upon the glorious events of yesterday. The generous proofs which his Most Christian Majesty has given of his attachment to the cause of America, must force conviction on the minds of the most deceived among the enemy relative to the good consequences of the alliance, and inspire every citizen of these States with sentiments of the most unalterable gratitude. His fleet, the most numerous and powerful that ever appeared in these seas, commanded by an admiral whose fortune and talents ensure great events—an army of the most admirable composition, both in officers and men, are the pledges of his friendship to the United States, and their cooperation has secured us the present signal success. The General on this occasion entreats his Excellency, the Count de Rochambeau, to accept his most grateful acknowledgments for his counsels at all times, he presents his warmest thanks to the Generals Baron de Vioménil, Chevalier Chastellux, Marquis de Saint Simon, and Count de Vioménil, and to Brigadier General de Choisy who had a separate command, for the illustrious manner in which they have advanced the interests of the common cause. He requests that Count de Rochambeau will be pleased to communicate to the army under his immediate command the high sense he entertains of their distinguished merits, of the officers and soldiers of every corps, and that he will present in his name to the regiments of Agénois and Deux Ponts the two pieces of brass ordnance captured by them (as a testimony of their gallantry) in storming the enemy's redoubt on the night of the 14th inst., when officers and men so universally vied with each other in the exercise of every soldierly virtue. The General's thanks to each individual merit, would comprehend the whole army, but he thinks himself bound by affection, duty, and gratitude, to express his obligations to Major Generals Lincoln, Lafayette, and Steuben for dispositions in the trenches, to General Du Portail and Colonel Carney, for the vigor and knowledge which were conspicuous in the conduct of the attacks, and to General Knox and Colonel d'Aboville for their great care, attention, and

fatigue in bringing forward the artillery and stores, and for their judicious and spirited arrangement of them in the parallels. He requests the gentlemen above mentioned to communicate his thanks to the officers and soldiers of their respective commands. Ingratitude, which the General hopes never to be guilty of, would be conspicuous in him should he omit thanking in the warmest terms his Excellency Governor Nelson for the aid he has received from him and from the militia under his command, to whose activity, emulation, and courage much applause is due. The greatness of the acquisition will be an ample compensation for the hardships and hazards which they encountered with so much patriotism and firmness. In order to diffuse the general joy through every breast, the General orders that those men, belonging to the army, who may be in confinement shall be pardoned, released, and join their respective commands. Divine service is to be performed to-morrow in the several brigades and divisions. The commander-in-chief recommends that the troops not on duty should universally attend with seriousness of deportment and gratitude of heart which the recognition of such reiterated and astonishing interpositions of Providence demand of us.

In accordance with the request of General Washington, on the 20th October General Knox thanked the officers and men of the corps of artillery under his command in Brigade orders.

KNOX'S THANKS TO THE ARTILLERY

It is with the highest degree of pleasure General Knox obeys the request of his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, in communicating his Excellency's thanks to the Corps of Artillery. The attention to the public interests in all ranks of officers in bringing forward, with uncommon labour, to this point the cannon and stores, which have, in conjunction with those of our good friends, the French, in a capital degree effected the joyful event of the 19th, merits the warmest effusion of gratitude. The skill, so conspicuously manifested in the management and direction of the cannon and mortars, have amazed our noble Allies, and brought home to the feelings of our enemies that the officers of the American artillery have acquired a respectable portion of knowledge in the profession. Gen'l Knox particularly requests Col. Lamb to accept of his most sincere acknowledgments for his care and attention in conducting the stores and troops from the Head of Elk to this place. He also thanks Lt. Col. Stevens for his great exertions at Christiana Bridge in forwarding the stores from that place, and for the essential assistance

he afforded *General* Lamb in the other parts of duty, and Major Bannan for the separate transportation of stores with which he was charged. He is highly impressed with the merit of the above Gentlemen, and with that of *Lt. Col.* Carrington, in the important duties of the Batteries, which they discharged in a manner highly honorable to themselves and their Country, and of all the officers and men for their talents and good conduct in their respective stations. Capt. Stevens is entitled to his esteem and thanks for his care and industry in bringing forward the remainder of the stores, and Capt. Machin and Ferguson for their great exertions in erecting the Batteries with which they were charged. *Lts.* Price and Ford, with the other officers and men of the Laboratory, are also requested to receive the warmest acknowledgments of their General for the great attention and skill exhibited by them in the preparation of the numerous stores, upon which the success of the whole operation depended. The General also thanks *Lt. Col.* Dabney, the officers and privates of the Virginia State Regiment, Major Jones, with the militia, Capt. McKennon, the officers and privates of the Delaware detachments who have been annexed to the Artillery, for the zeal and alacrity with which they have performed the several duties assigned them, and assures their Corps that he shall ever retain the most grateful sense of their services on this occasion.

On the 21st October the British troops were marched to Winchester, in Virginia, and to Fort Frederic and Frederic Town in Maryland, the places assigned for their reception, whence they were subsequently removed to Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, and guarded by Continental troops. The Bonetta sloop-of-war was ordered to be equipped and assigned to Lord Cornwallis, to carry an aid-de-camp to Sir Henry Clinton with dispatches announcing the surrender; after which the ship to be delivered to the Count de Grasse. Cornwallis himself was released on parole and went to New York. Washington sent a portion of the American troops to reinforce Greene, who was besieging Charleston; the remainder, under Lincoln, marched northward; and the peninsula was left to the care of Rochambeau, whose first care was to demolish the batteries and outside redoubts, and repair the fortifications of the town proper. Later these works also, both at York and Gloucester, were razed to the ground before the final evacuation of Virginia by the French army.

DISPOSITION AND ORDER OF BATTLE OF THE ALLIED ARMIES ON
THE MARCH FROM WILLIAMSBURGH, TO THE SIEGE OF YORK

27TH SEPTEMBER, 1781

His Excellency, General GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander-in-Chief

RIGHT WING (*first line*)
American forcesLEFT WING (*first line*)
French Auxiliary ForcesRIGHT WING (*American*).

Major General BENJAMIN LINCOLN, U. S. A., of Massachusetts, Commanding

FIRST OR RIGHT DIVISION (*right wing*)

Major General the MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE, U. S. A., Commanding

ADVANCE GUARD

1. Pennsylvania Volunteer Battalion Riflemen, Major WM. PARR of Pa., Commanding
2. 4th Regiment Continental Light Dragoons, Colonel STEPHEN MOYLAN of Penn.

Second or Left Brig. (1st Division)

Colonel MOSES HAZEN, Canadian Regiment, Continental Infantry, Commanding Brigade, viz :

Regiment of Light Infantry composed of the Light Infantry Companies of the 1st and 2d New Hampshire Continental Infantry, of the Canadian Regiment, and 1st and 2d New Jersey Continental Infantry, under Colonel ALEXANDER SCAMMELL, 1st New Hampshire Continental Infantry, and Major NATHAN RICE, A. D. C., of Mass.

2d Battalion of Light Infantry (4 Companies) composed of the Light Companies 1st and 2d New York Continental Infantry, and 2 Companies of New York Levies, under Lieut. Colonel ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of New York, and Major NICHOLAS FISH, 2d New York Continental Infantry.

3d Canadian Continental Regiment, Infantry, Lieut. Colonel EDWARD ANTILL, Commanding.

First or Right Brig. (1st Division)

Brig. General JOHN PETER GABRIEL MUHLENBERG, U. S. A., of Pennsylvania, Commanding Brigade, viz.:

Regiment of Light Infantry (8 Companies) composed of the Light Infantry Companies of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th & 8th Regiments, Massachusetts Continental Infantry under Colonel JOSEPH VOSE, 1st Massachusetts, and Major GALVAN, unattached.

Regiment of Light Infantry (8 Companies) composed of the Light Infantry, Companies of the 9th and 10th Massachusetts Continental Infantry, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Regiments, Connecticut Continental Infantry, and Rhode Island Regiment, Continental Infantry under Lieut. Colonel J. GIMAT, A. D. C., and Major JOHN PALSgrave WYLLIS, 3d Connecticut.

SECOND OR CENTRE DIVISION (*right wing*)

Major General BARON DE STEUBEN, Inspector General U. S. A., Commanding

2d or Left Brig. (2d Division)

Brig. General ANTHONY WAYNE, U. S. A., of Pennsylvania, Commanding, viz.:

1st Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Infantry, composed of 1st and 2d Regiments consolidated. Colonel DANIEL BRODHEAD, Commanding.

2d Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Infantry, composed of 3d and 5th Regiments consolidated. Col. RICHARD BUTLER, Commanding.

3d Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Infantry, composed of the 4th and 6th Regiments consolidated. Lieut. Col. WM. BUTLER, Commanding.

1st Virginia Continental Infantry, Lieut. THOS. GASKINS, 3d Virginia Continental Infantry, Commanding.

1st or Right Brig. (2d Division)

Brig. General MORDECAI GIST, U. S. A., of Maryland, Commanding, viz.:

3d Maryland Continental Infantry, Lieut. Colonel PETER ADAMS, Commanding.

4th Maryland Continental Infantry, Lieut. Colonel THOS. WOOLFORD, Commanding.

5th Maryland Continental Infantry, Major ALEXANDER ROXBURGH, Commanding.

Baltimore Light Dragoons, Col. NICHOLAS RUXTON MOORE.

Frederick Light Dragoons, ———.

THIRD OR LEFT DIVISION (*right wing*)

Brig. General JAMES CLINTON, U. S. A., of New York, Commanding

2d or Left Brig. (3d Division)

Colonel ELIAS DAYTON, 2d New Jersey Continental Infantry, Commanding, viz.:

1st Regiment New Jersey Continental Infantry, Colonel MATTHIAS OGDEN, Commanding.

2d Regiment New Jersey Continental Infantry, Lieut. Colonel FRANCIS BARBER, Commanding.

Rhode Island Regiment Continental Infantry, Lieut. Colonel Comd't JEREMIAH OLNEY, Commanding.

1st or Right Brig. (3d Division)

Colonel GOOSE VAN SCHAIK, 1st Regiment New York Continental Infantry, Commanding, viz.:

1st Regiment New York Continental Infantry, Lieut. Colonel CORNELIUS VAN DYCK, Commanding.

2d Regiment New York Continental Infantry, Colonel PHILIP VAN CORTLANDT, Commanding.

LEFT WING (*French*)

Lieut. General COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU, Commanding

The precise disposition of these French troops is not known. The composition of the army of Rochambeau will be found on page 35.

INTERMEDIATE LINE

<i>Left</i>	<i>Centre</i>	<i>Right</i>
1st Virginia State Regiment Infantry in Continental Service, Colonel GEORGE GIBSON, Commanding.	Brig. General CHEVALIER LE BEGUE DU PORTAIL, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Commanding. Battalion of Sappers and Miners.	Brigadier General HENRY KNOX, U. S. A., of the Artillery, Commanding Park of Artillery, viz.:
		2d Regiment Continental Corps of Artillery, Col. JNO. LAMB, of New York, Commanding, Lieut. Colonel EBENEZER STEVENS, Major SEBASTIAN BAUMAN.
		Detachment of Regiment of Artillery, Lt. Col. EDWARD CARRINGTON, of Virginia, Commanding.

RESERVE OR SECOND LINE

His Excellency, THOMAS NELSON, Governor of Virginia (ranking as Major General U. S. A.), Commanding Division Virginia Militia.

Left Brigade

Brigadier General EDWARD STEVENS, Virginia Militia (formerly Colonel 10th Virginia Continentals), Commanding Brigade Virginia Militia.

Right Brigade

Brigadier General ROBERT LAWSON, Virginia Militia (formerly Colonel 4th Virginia Continentals), Commanding Brigade Virginia Militia.

REAR GUARD

Major JAMES R. REID, Canadian Continental Regiment Infantry, Commanding Rear Guard and Camp Guard

COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU

Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau, was born at Vendome, in the year 1725, entered the French military service in 1742, and was distinguished for bravery



ROCHAMBEAU

and conduct in the wars of the continent. When the government of Louis XVI. determined to send a contingent force to the aid of the Americans, Rochambeau was selected to command the expedition. His services have not had their due

honor in the annals of the revolution. He alone could have brought the allied operations to a successful termination and kept an unbroken harmony between the troops and population of races whose history was one long career of antagonism. Left for nearly a year without assistance or counsel from the French ministry, which was passing through vital changes; subjected in a foreign land to reproaches and importunities to which he would not or could not reply; distrusted even by his own officers, with whom his credit was impaired by the negligence of his government, his serenity was unbroken, and he maintained his authority without stooping to an explanation even to the highest of his general officers. Of a concentrated and reserved nature, he kept his own counsel even from his own military family, and left nothing to chance or indiscretion. In his character there was a self-control, the unerring accompaniment of greatness. He had every quality of a commander, prudence in counsel, activity in preparation, precision and certainty in execution. He was moderate and courteous as he was wise, and in his perfect deference to Washington, the commander-in-chief, he set an example to his officers and troops which, perhaps more than any other cause, conduced to the good feeling which at the time alone rendered victory possible, and the fruits of which are the amity which has since been maintained between France and the United States. The French troops under his command remained in the United States first at the southward and later in New York and the Eastern States until the 24th December, 1782, when the fleet upon which it was embarked sailed from Boston under the command of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, for the West Indies. Rochambeau himself, with his staff, sailed in the frigate *Emeraude* from the Chesapeake Bay on the 14th January, 1783, and, after a narrow escape from the English men-of-war which watched for and pursued him, reached Nantes in safety. On his arrival at Versailles he was received by the king with great distinction. He was named Chevalier of the Order of

St. Louis and promised the government of the first province which should become vacant. This was of Picardy, to which he succeeded the next year. From this he passed to that of Alsace in 1789, and, by his calmness and force of character, maintained order in the province during the popular excitement which spread over France. In 1790 he was appointed to the command of the army of the north, and displayed the same superior military talent which marked his career in America. In 1791 he was promoted by the king to the rank of Marshal of France. Believing that the true policy of France was a defensive war, and a contrary opinion prevailing in the councils of the government, he withdrew to his estate of Rochambeau, in the Vendome. Here he heard of the storming of the Tuileries on the 10th August, 1792, the downfall of the monarchy, and the proclamation of the French Republic. Soon after, he was arrested by order of the Committee of Public Safety, taken to Paris and imprisoned in the Conciergerie for nine months. Demanding an examination, he was tried and acquitted, and finally released on 6th Brumaire, 1793. In 1804 he received the cordon of Grand-Officier of the Legion of Honor. He died in 1807. Rochambeau organized the French Order of the Cincinnati, a branch of that instituted by the American officers in 1783, and with the consent of the King nominated its members. There is an interesting incident connected with the two cannon captured at Yorktown, which, presented to him by order of Congress, and sent to him after the war, were mounted at his estate. They were demanded by the French authorities at the time that his fidelity was unjustly doubted, but the order was not carried out, and they are still to be seen—honorable trophies of his service in America—at the chateau of Rochambeau at Vendome, in the department of Loir-et-Cher, where the representative of the family, Count A. de Rochambeau, now resides. This gentleman will represent the family of the General at the Yorktown celebration in October.

MARQUIS DE SAINT SIMON

Claude Anne, Marquis de Saint Simon, of the ducal family of this name, illustrious in the history of the France, also in that of the republic of letters, was born at the chateau de la Faye, in 1743. He entered the French artillery school at Strasburg and made the Flanders campaign as a lieutenant in the regiment of Auvergne. In 1775 he became colonel of the regiment of Touraine, and in 1779 was assigned to take part in the expedition of France against Martinique, and embarked at Brest with his regiment. During his voyage, the vessel which carried him was three times attacked by Admiral Rodney. On the 1st March, 1780, he received the grade of Marechal-de-Camp, and was transferred to the service of his Catholic Majesty of Spain, to take part in the operations which were concerted between the allied sovereigns of France and Spain in their tripartite alliance with America, and was selected to command the land forces sent from the West Indies on the fleet of de Grasse, to take part in the combined military and naval operation in the Chesapeake. The military force which he brought to the aid of the operations of France and the United States before York is described in a letter from an officer in the army of Lafayette with highest praise. "You have seen" he wrote, "the British troops and the troops of other nations, but you have not seen troops so universally well made, so robust, or of such an appearance as those General St. Simon has just brought to our assistance—and," he adds, "I pretend to see a great general in the Marquis de Saint Simon." The archives of the French war department bear the testimony of Rochambeau "that he was one of the bravest men that lived." On the 16th, the last day of the siege, while commanding in the French trenches as Marechal-de-Camp, he was wounded. Immediately after the surrender of Cornwallis he returned to the West Indies with his detachment. At the peace he returned to France, received

the grade of Commander of the Order of Saint Louis, and was appointed Governor of Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port. In 1789 he was elected by the nobility of Angoumois to the States-General. In 1790 he declared adhesion to the new Republican order, but after the session of the Assembly he protested against the revolutionary acts and withdrew to Spain, where he entered the military service and rose to high rank. In 1796 he was appointed Captain-General of Old Castile. In 1802 he received the Grand Order of Charles III., and in 1803 his Catholic Majesty confirmed him and his succession in the grade of Grandee of Spain. In 1808 he defended Madrid against the French with great bravery, but taken prisoner was condemned to death under his old prescription as a French emigré. His life was spared by Napoleon on a personal intercession of his daughter. He was, however, confined in the prison at Besançon till 1814. On the re-establishment of Ferdinand VII. the Marquis de Saint Simon returned to Spain and received the grade of Captain-General, analogous to that of Marshal of France. He died in this rank about 1820. His only child was the daughter whose intercession saved his life, and who devoted herself to him in his captivity. Thus no male representative can represent this admirable officer in the approaching centennial of the scene of his conduct and of his wound.

FRENCH OFFICERS AT THE SIEGE OF YORK

COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, COMMANDING

GENERAL OFFICERS—Baron de Vioménil, Chevalier de Chastellux, Marquis de Saint-Simon, Chevalier de Vioménil, *Maréchaux-de-Camp*; M. de Choisy, *Brigadier*; M. de Béville, *Quartermaster-General*; M. Blanchard, *Commissary-General*.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU—FIRST AID, Count de Fersen, *Second Lieutenant*; Chevalier de Lameth (Charles), *Colonel*; Count de Damas, *Colonel*; Count de Dumas, *Colonel*; Baron de Cloesen, *Captain*; M. de Laubardière, *Captain*; Baron Cromot-du-bourg, Chevalier de Béville, *Captain*. TO BARON DE VIOMENIL—Chevalier

d'Olonne, *Second Lieutenant*; Marquis de Vauban, ———; TO CHEVALIER DE CHASTELLUX—M. de Montesquieu.
 GENERAL STAFF—AIDES-MAJOR-GENERAL—M. de Ménonville, *Lieut.-Colonel*; M. de Tarlé, *Lieut.-Colonel*; M. de Bouchet, *Captain*; AID-MAJOR OF INFANTRY—M. Lynch, *Captain*; AIDE-MAJOR—M. de Saint-Félix, *Captain*; AIDE-MAJOR OF ARTILLERY—Chevalier de Plessis-Mauduit, *Capitaine-en-Second*; QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S AIDS—M. Collot, ———; M. de Béville (Junior), *Captain*; Count de Chabannes; Chevalier de Lameth (Alexandre), *Captain*; TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS—Alexander de Berthier, *Captain*; CAPTAIN OF THE GUIDES—M. Mullens, *Lieutenant*.

FIELD OFFICERS OF ROCHAMBEAU'S ARMY

REGIMENT BOURBONNAIS—Marquis de Laval-Montmorenci, *Colonel*; Vicomte de Rochambeau, *Colonel-en-Second*; M. de Bressolles, *Lieut. Colonel*; M. de Gambs, *Major*.
 REGIMENT SOISSONNAIS—Count de Saint-Maime, *Colonel*; Vicomte de Noailles, *Colonel-en-Second*; M. d'Anselme, *Lieut.-Colonel*; M. Despeyron, *Major*.
 REGIMENT ROYAL DEUX-PONTS—Marquis Christian des Deux-Ponts, Comte de Forbach, *Colonel*; Count Guillaume des Deux-Ponts, *Colonel-en-Second*; Count de Fersen, *Mestre-de-Camp*.
 REGIMENT SAINTONGE—Count de Custine, *Colonel*; Count de Charlus, *Colonel-en-Second*; Chevalier de la Vallette, *Lieut.-Colonel*; de Fleury, *Major*.
 LAUZUN'S LEGION—Duke de Lauzun, *Brigadier Commanding*; M. Scheldon, *Mestre-de-Camp of Hussars*.
 REGIMENT DILLON—Count Arthur de Dillon, *Colonel*; Barthélémy Dillon, *Lieut.-Colonel*, Jacques O'Moran.

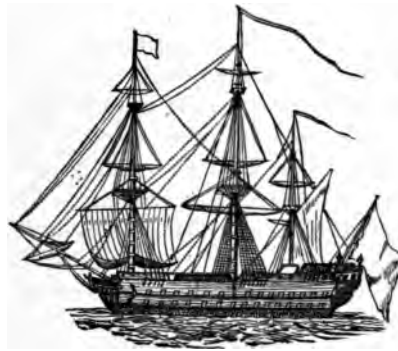
FIELD OFFICERS OF MARQUIS DE SAINT-SIMON'S ARMY

REGIMENT TOURAINE—Vicomte de Pondeux, *Colonel*; M. de Montlezun, *Lieut.-Colonel*; M. de Ménonville, *Major*; Count de Flechin, Chevalier de Mirabeau (brother of the famous Tribune), *Mestres-de-Camp*.
 REGIMENT AGENOIS—Count d'Audichamp, *Colonel*; Chevalier de Cadinan, *Lieut.-Colonel*; M. de Beauregard, *Major*.
 REGIMENT GATINOIS (ROYAL AUVERGNE)—Marquis de Rostaing, *Colonel*; Vicomte de Bethisy, *Colonel-en-Second*; M. de l'Estrade, *Lieut.-Colonel*; M. Chapuy de Tourville, *Major*.
 ROYAL ENGINEERS—M. de Guerenet, *Colonel*; Cantel Daneteville, *Major*.
 ARTILLERY (REGIMENT AUXONNE), M. de Buzalet.

THE FRENCH FLEET

The French fleet, without the cooperation of which the magnificent manœuvre, of which the feint on New York was the beginning and the surrender of Yorktown the close, could not have succeeded, was the most formidable naval armament that had ever been fitted out by France. The Count de Grasse, the admiral in command, sailed from the port of Brest on the 22d March, 1781, with a convoy of 150 ships valued at thirty millions of livres. The shores were lined by thousands of people as the fleet sailed into the offing, and the Minister of marine went up in person from Versailles to witness its departure. By the close of April it was

before Martinique and broke the British blockade.



VILLE DE PARIS

On the 5th August, De Grasse sailed from St. Domingo, his pennant hoisted on the Ville de Paris, a magnificent three-decker of 104 guns. Stopping at Havana he took in a supply of coin, and passing out through the Bahama Channel, came to anchor in Chesapeake Bay on the 26th August. On the evening of his arrival he was boarded by an officer whom Lafayette had posted at Cape Henry, to inform him of his own position, of that of Cornwallis, and of the expected arrival of the allied armies. The land forces whom he brought with him from the West Indies, 3,600 in number, were at once embarked in transports and sent up the James River to Jamestown, where they arrived on the 27th, and made a junction with Lafayette's command.

The two armies marched the next day to Williamsburg, and with an observing force at Gloucester, commanded every avenue by which the escape of the British was possible. But it must not be imagined that no efforts were made to frustrate the purposes of the French admiral. On the 5th the English squadron was signaled off the Capes. De Grasse at once went out with his fleet, twenty-four ships and two frigates, carrying 1,826 guns, and met the British under Admiral Graves, with twenty-one ships, carrying 1,694 guns. A sharp action ensued, in which the English were worsted, the *Terrible*, one of their best ships, being so badly crippled that she could be with difficulty kept afloat, and four others seriously damaged. The fleets manoeuvred from the 6th to the 10th, the English avoiding a general engagement and finally sailing northward, leaving de Grasse in peaceful mastery of the bay. On his return to his position behind the shelter of the Middle Ground banks, he found the Count de Barras, who had brought down his vessels and the contingent of troops and heavy artillery which had been left at Newport, in Rhode Island, safely at anchor. They had passed the British fleet unobserved. No further effort was made by the British to interfere with the operations of the Allies until the 24th October, when a squadron of twenty-five ships of the line, with Sir Henry Clinton and seven thousand men on board, appeared off the Capes; on the fleet also was Prince William Henry, later the sailor King William IV. To his chagrin Clinton found that it was too late, and returned in dismay to New York. The wind not favoring, de Grasse did not attempt to pursue.

The presence of de Grasse on the American coast was but an incident in the campaign laid out for him by the French government, and after the capitulation of Cornwallis he made haste to sail to the West Indies, where he had an appointment to meet the Spanish admiral, to take part in a concerted attack on the British posts in the Islands. Taking on board the *Marquis de St. Simon* and his troops, he sailed

out of the bay on the 5th November. His later operations were not so fortunate as his American campaign. In a combat with Rodney in April of the next year he was defeated, his flag ship, the *Ville de Paris*, was captured, and he himself fell prisoner into the hands of the English admiral.

COUNT DE GRASSE

François Joseph Paul, Comte de Grasse, Marquis de Grasse-Tilly, was born at Valette, in Provence, in 1723. At the beginning of the American war he was in command of the *Robuste*, a seventy-four gun ship, in which he took part in the naval battle of Ouessant in July, 1778. He was with d'Estaing during the period of his operations on the American coast in 1779, and the next year distinguished himself under de Guichen in his engagement with Rodney. On his return to France he was made Lieutenant-General or Admiral, and given the command of the fleet in the West Indies, succeeding de Guichen, who had succeeded d'Estaing, and was entrusted with the naval operations on the American coast in concert with the land operations of the allied forces under Washington and Rochambeau. After his brilliant engagement with Admiral Graves off the Capes of the Chesapeake in September, 1781, which redeemed the credit of the French marine, he carried his fleet to the West Indies, where he met with a serious disaster. In a contest of seven hours with Rodney, during which he bravely but fruitlessly opposed his six ships to fourteen of the enemy, he lost his vessels and was himself captured in the *Ville de Paris*, his flag ship. He was held prisoner in England until the signature of peace in 1783. On his return to France he demanded a trial and fully justified himself, but paid the penalty of his defeat in the loss of the king's favor, and withdrawing from active service lived in retirement till his death, January 14, 1788. Washington, in reply to Rochambeau, who announced to

him the death of their old companion in the glories of Yorktown, said of him, "that his name will be long deservedly dear to this country" on account of his successful cooperation in the campaign of 1781. He was three times married.



DE GRASSE

His sixth child by the first wife, Sylvie de Grasse, was married to Francis de Pau, and died in New York January 5, 1835. Descendants of the admiral are to be found in America in the New York families of Fox, Livingston, Fowler, and Coster,

1870

ADMIRAL DE BARRAS

Louis Comte de Barras St. Laurent, of an ancient family, distinguished in the annals of France by its military services, was born in Provence, about 1721. Entering the navy, his early years of service were not marked by any special merit, and he first appears prominently, in the operations of the French squadron on the American coast, when he was well advanced in years. He accompanied the Count d'Estaing on the expedition of 1779, and commanded his vanguard when he forced his way into the harbor of Newport in July, 1778. On the death, in Newport, of the Chevalier de Ternay, who commanded the fleet which brought over Rochambeau and his army in the summer of 1780, and remained on the Rhode Island station, M. de Barras was appointed to to the command. Receiving the rank of Chef d'Escadre, he sailed from Brest on the 22d March, 1781, in the fleet of de Grasse, who, although his junior in rank, had command of the expedition, with the provisional grade of Lieutenant-General. On the 29th March de Barras left the squadron, in the Concorde, and sailed for his destination. He arrived at Boston on the 8th May, and hastening to Newport took command of the squadron in the waters of Rhode Island, hoisting his pennant on the Duc de Bourgogne of eighty guns. He was at once invited by Washington to the conference at Weathersfield on the 22d of that month, at which the plans of campaign for the allied forces were arranged with Rochambeau. The arrival of Admiral Arbuthnot, with a British squadron off Newport, prevented his taking part in the discussion. In the arrangements which followed, De Barras manifested every disposition to second the views of the land officers, but held himself strictly within the line of his instructions. Count de Grasse left him free to act in his discretion, and his own desire was to make an expedition against Newfoundland, which was within the instructions of the French ministry; but, urgently dissuaded by Washington

and Rochambeau, who desired the transport of the heavy artillery left behind at Newport on the march of the army, he waived all considerations of rank, and, on the 25th of August, 1781, with eight ships of the line, four frigates, ten transports, and eight American vessels, sailed out of the harbor of Newport, and, fortunately avoiding the powerful fleet which Admiral Graves took out from New York, reached the mouth of the Chesapeake on the 10th September, where de Grasse found him safely at anchor on his return from his victorious engagement with the squadron of Graves. De Barras appended his signature to a certificate of the articles of capitulation of Cornwallis in behalf of himself and the Count de Grasse, and his name goes down to fame on that famous document side by side with that of Washington and Rochambeau. During the period of his command on the American coast he had no opportunity for personal distinction, the superiority of the English squadron over that of the French being incontestible until the arrival of de Grasse.

At the close of the siege of Yorktown he followed De Grasse from Chesapeake Bay to the West Indies, and distinguished himself in the attack of the 25th and 26th January, 1802, upon the squadron of Admiral Hood, which anchored under the guns of St. Christopher. Upon the surrender of this island to the French troops under the Marquis de Bouillé, Admiral Barras was detached to take possession of the English islands of Névis and Montserrat, which were also surrendered. Returning to Europe, he was fortunate enough to escape the disaster which befell De Grasse in his naval engagement with Admiral Rodney on the 12th April following. On the reorganization of the French navy in 1782, De Barras was made Vice-Admiral. On the signature of peace he withdrew entirely from the service and public affairs, and died shortly before the revolution of 1789, esteemed by his brothers in arms and beloved by all who knew him.

THE FRENCH FLEET

THE FLEET OF DE GRASSE

VESSELS	NO. GUNS	CAPTAINS
Ville de Paris.....	104	De Grasse, Lieut.-General
Auguste.....	80	De Vaugirault, Major de l'Armée
		De Bougainville, Chef d'Escadre
		Castellan
Languedoc.....	80	De Monteil, Chef d'Escadre
		Duplessis Parscau
Sceptre.....	80	De Vaudreuil
Saint Esprit.....	80	De Chabert
César.....	74	Coriolis d'Espinouse
Destin.....	74	Dumaitz de Goimpy
Victoire.....	74	D'Albert Saint-Hyppolite
Northumberland.....	74	De Briqueville
Palmier.....	74	D'Arros d'Argelos
Pluton.....	74	D'Albert de Rions
Marseillais.....	74	De Castellane de Masjastre
Bourgoyne.....	74	De Charitte
Réfléchi.....	74	Cillart de Suville
Diadème.....	74	De Monteclerc
Caton.....	74	De Framond
Citoyen.....	74	D'Ethy
Scipion.....	74	De Clavel
Magnanime.....	74	Le Bègue
Hercule.....	74	De Turpin de Breuil
Zélé.....	74	De Gras Préville
Hector.....	74	Renaud d'Aleins
Souverain.....	74	De Glanedevés
Glorieux.....	74	D'Escars
Vaillant.....	70	Chevalier Bernard de Marigny
Solitaire.....	64	De Cicé Champion
Triton.....	64	Brun de Boades
Experiment.....	50	

FLEET OF DE BARRAS

Duc de Bourgogne.....	80	Count de Barras, Chef d'Escadre
Neptune.....	74	Destouches
Conquérant.....	74	La Grandière
Provence.....	64	Lombard
Eveillé.....	64	De Tilly
Jason.....	64	La Clocheterie
Ardent.....	64	Chevalier de Marigny
Bellone.....	..	
Romulus.....	44	Sieur de Villebrune
Surveillante.....	40	Sillart
Amazone.....	..	La Pouse
Hermione.....	36	De la Touche
Sibylle.....	36	

CUTTERS

Guêpe.....	..	Chevalier de Maulevrier
Serpent.....	18	Anne de la Lanne

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS UPON THE SURRENDER

Immediately on the signature of the capitulation, Lieutenant-Colonel Tench Tilghman, one of the military staff of General Washington from the beginning of the war, was dispatched by him with a copy of the articles and a letter to the President of Congress. Accomplishing his journey, partly by water, in the course of which he was delayed by fogs in the Chesapeake, and partly by land, he reached Philadelphia at midnight of Tuesday, the 23d. The news spread rapidly, and the watchmen in the streets, in their peculiar vernacular, aroused the sleeping city with the cry, "*Cornwallis is taaken!*" The proceedings of the Government, the next day, were marked with stately ceremony. The Vice-President of the State and the members of the Council waited on the President of Congress and members of that august body, and upon the Chevalier de la Luzerne, the Minister of France. On the appearance of Colonel Tilghman with the dispatches, Wednesday (24th October), Congress, on motion of Mr. Randolph, adopted the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS

Resolved, That Congress will at 2 o'clock this day go in procession to the Dutch Lutheran Church, and return thanks to Almighty God for crowning the allied arms of the United States and France with success, by the surrender of the whole British army under the command of the Earl Cornwallis.

Ordered, That the letter, with the papers inclosed, be referred to the Committee of Intelligence.

Resolved, That the letters of General Washington of the 19th, inclosing the correspondence between him and the Earl Cornwallis, concerning the surrender of the garrisons of York and Gloucester, and the articles of capitulation, be referred to a committee of four: the members Mr. Randolph, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Varnum, Mr. Carroll.

Resolved, That it be our instruction to the said committee to report what in their opinion will be the most proper mode of communicating the thanks of the United States, in Congress assembled, to General

Washington, Count de Rochambeau and Count de Grasse, for their effectual exertions in accomplishing this illustrious work, and of paying respect to the merit of Lieutenant-Colonel Tilghman, Aid-de-Camp of General Washington, and the bearer of his dispatches announcing this happy event.

Ordered, That the Secretary of Foreign Affairs communicate this intelligence to the honorable the Minister Plenipotentiary of France.

On Friday, October 26th, Thursday, the 13th day of December, was set apart by Congress as a day of public thanksgiving, and on the 26th a Proclamation was adopted, acknowledging the "influence of Divine Providence in raising up for us a powerful ally in one of the first of the European powers," and praying God to "protect and prosper our illustrious ally, and favor our united exertions for the speedy establishment of a safe, honorable and lasting peace."

The committee, to whom were referred the letters of General Washington, on the 29th October reported the following resolutions, which were adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled be presented to his Excellency General Washington for the eminent services which he has rendered to the United States, and particularly for the well-concerted plan against the British garrisons in York and Gloucester ; for the vigor, attention and military skill with which the plan was executed, and for the wisdom and prudence manifested in the capitulation. That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled be presented to his Excellency Count de Rochambeau for the cordiality, zeal, judgment and fortitude with which he seconded and advanced the progress of the allied army against the British garrison in York. That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled be presented to his Excellency Count de Grasse for his skill and bravery in attacking and defeating the British fleet off the Bay of Chesapeake, and for his zeal and alacrity in rendering, with the fleet under his command, the most effectual and distinguished aid and support in the operations of the allied army in Virginia. That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled be presented to the commanding and other officers of the Corps of Artillery and Engineers of the allied army, who sustained extraordinary fatigue and danger in their animated and gallant approaches to the lines of the enemy. That General Washington be

directed to communicate to the other officers and the soldiers under his command the thanks of the United States, in Congress assembled, for their conduct and valor on this occasion.

Resolved, That the United States, in Congress assembled, will cause to be erected, at York, in Virginia, a marble column, adorned with emblems of the alliance between the United States and his Most Christian Majesty, and inscribed with a succinct narrative of the surrender of Earl Cornwallis to his Excellency General Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the combined forces of America and France, to his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, commanding the auxiliary troops of his Most Christian Majesty in America, and his Excellency the Count de Grasse, commanding in chief the naval army of France in the Chesapeake.

Resolved, That two stands of colors, taken from the British army under the capitulation of York, be presented to his Excellency General Washington, in the name of the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That two pieces of the field ordnance, taken from the British army under the capitulation of York, be presented, by the Commander-in-Chief of the American army, to Count de Rochambeau, and that there be engraved thereon a short memorandum, that Congress were induced to present them from considerations of the illustrious part which he bore in effectuating the surrender.

Resolved, That the Secretary of Foreign Affairs be directed to request the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty to inform His Majesty that it is the wish of Congress that Count de Grasse may be permitted to accept a testimony of their approbation similar to that to be presented to Count de Rochambeau.

Resolved, That the Board of War be directed to present to Lieutenant Colonel Tilghman in the name of the United States in Congress assembled, a horse properly caparisoned and an elegant sword in testimony of their high opinion of his merits and ability.

On the 27th November Congress further

Resolved, That an elegant sword be presented in the name of the United States in Congress assembled, to Colonel Humphrey, Aid-de-Camp of General Washington, to whose care the standards taken under the capitulation of York were consigned, as a testimony of their opinion of his fidelity and ability, and that the Board of War take order thereon.

MONUMENT TO THE ALLIANCE

In token of their intention to lose no time in the erection of the monument ordered by their previous resolution, Con-

gress on the 7th November, on the motion of Mr. Randolph, further

Resolved, That the Secretary for Foreign Affairs be directed to prepare a sketch of emblems of the alliance between His Most Christian Majesty and the United States, proper to be inscribed on the marble column to be erected in the town of York under the resolution of the 29th October last.

In accordance with these instructions, Robert R. Livingston, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, addressed a letter to Benjamin Franklin, the American minister at the Court of Versailles, requesting him to obtain a suitable design. The services of French artists had previously been availed of for the execution of medals and other testimonials ordered by Congress, and Franklin had directed the details and proposed the emblematic devices.

LIVINGSTON TO FRANKLIN—*Philadelphia*, December 16, 1781—I enclose a resolution of Congress for erecting a pillar to commemorate the victory at Yorktown. I must request your assistance in enabling me to carry it into effect, so far as it relates to me, by sending the sketch they require with an estimate of the expense with which it will be attended. I could wish it to be such as may do honor to the nations whose union it designs to celebrate, and for that reason should think the execution ought to be deferred till our finances are in a better situation than they are at present; but as this lies with Congress only, you will be so obliging as to enable me to do my duty by laying the sketch before them as soon as you can conveniently get the same executed.

On the 2d of November Livingston also inclosed the resolutions of Congress to the Chevalier de la Luzerne, the French Ambassador to the United States, and the following correspondence ensued, which distinctly shows that the idea which prevailed at the time was that the chief purpose of Congress, in ordering the monument, was to commemorate the alliance.

LUZERNE TO LIVINGSTON—*Philadelphia*, November 4, 1781—Sir, I have received the letter with which you honored me on the 2d inst., with the resolutions of Congress of the 28th October, which accompanied it. I have no doubt that they will be most agreeable to his

Majesty, and that he will learn with pleasure that the remembrance of the success obtained by the allied armies is to be preserved by a column on which a relation of this event will be inscribed and mention made of the alliance. I shall be glad before any further resolutions are taken on the subject to communicate to you some ideas relative to this monument. It is so honorable to the two nations to perpetuate this remembrance of their union that we ought to be mutually desirous of giving it all the solidity and durability of which the works of man are susceptible.

LIVINGSTON TO LUZERNE—November 6, 1781—Sir, Having been honored with your letter of the 4th instant, I remark with pleasure that the mode in which Congress propose to perpetuate the success obtained by the allied armies at York is such as will in your opinion be agreeable to His Most Christian Majesty. As Congress must concur with you in wishing to render this monument of the alliance and of the military virtues of the combined forces as lasting, if possible, as the advantages they may reasonably hope to reap from both, they will, without doubt, pay all due deference to any ideas you may think proper to suggest relative to the manner of carrying the resolution of the 28th of October into effect. I shall receive, sir, with pleasure, and submit to Congress any communications that you will do me honor to make on the subject.

Here the correspondence on the subject between the representatives of the two governments seems to have dropped. Mr. Livingston hinted in his letter that the state of the finances of the United States did not admit of an immediate execution of the resolution of Congress, and it does not appear that Franklin sent any design to the United States. Other and more important subjects, relating to the negotiations for peace, left no time for other considerations.

No further action was taken on the subject until Congress, urged by a request of a convention of the Governors of the Colonial States, held at Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia on the 18th October, 1879, determined to carry into effect the purpose of the Congress of 1781. Their proceedings were as follows :

On the 3d December, 1879, on motion of Mr. Goode of Virginia, the following preamble and resolution were read, considered and agreed to :

WHEREAS, on Monday, the 29th day of October, 1781, it was " Re-

solved, That the United States in Congress assembled will cause to be erected at York in Virginia a marble column, adorned with emblems of the alliance between the United States and his most Christian Majesty, and inscribed with a succinct narrative of the surrender of Earl Cornwallis to his Excellency General Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the combined forces of America and France ; to his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, commanding the auxiliary troops of his most Christian Majesty in America, and his Excellency the Count de Grasse, commanding in chief the naval army of France in the Chesapeake ; and

WHEREAS, that resolution has not been carried into effect, and the pledge of the nation, made nearly one hundred years ago, remains as yet unfulfilled ; and

WHEREAS, it is eminently proper that the centennial anniversary of the decisive victory achieved by Washington and the continental army, with the assistance of their French allies, at Yorktown, should be appropriately celebrated by the American people : therefore,

Resolved, That a select committee of thirteen be appointed by the Speaker, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a suitable sum to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of War, in erecting at Yorktown in Virginia the monument referred to in the aforesaid resolution of Congress, and of making the necessary arrangements, in conjunction with the authorities of the State of Virginia, for an appropriate celebration by the American people on the 19th day of October, 1881, for the surrender of the British forces under Lord Cornwallis ; and that said committee have leave to report, by bill or otherwise, at any time.

On the 19th December, 1879, the Speaker of the House announced the appointment of the Committee called for by the resolution :

John Goode, of Virginia, *Chairman* ; J. G. Hall, of New Hampshire ; George B. Loring, of Massachusetts ; N. W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island ; Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut ; Nicholas Muller, of New York ; Lewis A. Brigham, of New Jersey ; Samuel B. Dick, of Pennsylvania ; E. L. Martin, of Delaware ; J. F. C. Talbott, of Maryland ; Joseph J. Davis, of North Carolina ; John S. Richardson, of South Carolina, and Henry Persons, of Georgia.

A bill was introduced into and passed by the House, Jan. 27, 1880, and with amendments, made by the Senate, June 1, concurred in by the House, was approved June 7, 1880 :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of War, in erecting at Yorktown, in Virginia, the monument referred to in the aforesaid resolution of Congress.

Provided, however, that the material used may be such as the Secretary of War may deem most appropriate and durable.

SEC. 2. That a commission of three persons shall be appointed by the Secretary of War, whose duty it shall be to recommend a suitable design for said monument, to prepare a sketch of emblems of the alliance between his Most Christian Majesty and the United States, and a succinct narrative of the surrender of Earl Cornwallis to be inscribed on the same, subject to the approval and adoption of the Select Committee of Thirteen appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the 19th of December, 1879, and of thirteen Senators to be appointed by the presiding officer of the Senate; to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a suitable sum to be expended in erecting at Yorktown, in Virginia, the monument referred to.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the said Joint Committee to select the site for the location of said monument, to obtain the cession of the same from the State of Virginia, and to make all the necessary arrangements for such a celebration by the American people of the Centennial Anniversary of the battle of Yorktown on the 19th of October, 1881, as shall befit the historical significance of that event and the present greatness of the nation.

SEC. 4. That the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred in the said Centennial celebration, and to be disbursed under the direction of the said Joint Committee.

The President of the Senate appointed the following Committee :

John W. Johnston, *Chairman*, of Virginia; Rollins, of New Hampshire; Dawes, of Massachusetts; Anthony, of Rhode Island; Eaton, of Connecticut; Kernan, of New York; Wallace, of Pennsylvania; Randolph, of New Jersey; Bayard, of Delaware; Whyte, of Maryland; Ransom, of North Carolina; Butler, of South Carolina, and Hill, of Virginia.

In accordance with the joint resolutions the Secretary of

War named as the commission of three persons, Messrs. R. W. Hunt, Samuel Van Brunt, and J. Q. A. Ward, whose report was transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of War on the 2d December, 1880, and their model sent to the war office. Its form is that of a column, and the height will vary, according to the scale adopted, from ninety-seven to one hundred and thirty-five feet. The model is thus described:

The model forwarded is five feet and a half high. It consists of a Corinthian column and capital designed by Mr. Hunt, surmounted with a figure, bearing a round of others in high relief. For the statue at the top Mr. Ward submits four figures of liberty and victory for selection. In recesses in the sides of the pedestal, from which the column springs, are in front the coats of arms of France and the United States, side by side, on the right, naval; and on the left, army attributes; beyond are emblems of peace. On a cylinder above are thirteen female figures in alto relief, representing the original colonies, hand joined to hand; on a band above each figure is an incised star. Beneath the figures the legend "One Country, one Destiny, one Constitution." There are numerous other emblematic and architectural ornaments.

The following are the inscriptions submitted by the commission for the four sides of the column.

North side—Erected in pursuance of a resolution of Congress adopted October 29, 1781, and an act of Congress June 9, 1880, to commemorate the victory by which the Independence of the United States of America was achieved. *South side*—On this spot, October 19, 1781, after a siege of nineteen days by 5,500 American and 7,000 French troops of the line, 3,500 American militia and 36 French ships of war, Earl Cornwallis, commander of the British forces at Yorktown and Gloucester, surrendered with his whole army, 7,251 officers and men, 840 seamen, 244 cannon, and 24 standards, to George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the combined forces of America and France, to the Comte de Rochambeau, commanding the French troops, and to the Comte de Grasse, commanding the French fleet. *East side*—The provisional articles of peace concluded November 30, 1782, and the definitive treaty of peace concluded September 3, 1783, between the United States of America and George III., the King of Great Britain and Ireland, declare "His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz., the Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Mary-

land, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be free, sovereign and independent States." *West side*—The treaty concluded February 6, 1778, between the United States of America and Louis XVI., King of France, declares: "The essential and direct end of the present defensive alliance, is to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty and independence absolute and unlimited, of the said United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce,

THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The initiative for the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis was taken by his Excellency, F. W. M. Holliday, Governor of Virginia, in an invitation to the Governor of the Thirteen Colonial States, to meet in Philadelphia, to confer as to the ways and means for holding a celebration. In response to the request, the Governors convened in Carpenter's Hall on the 18th day of October, 1879, and appointed a committee of one from each State, to be nominated by the Governors thereof, to make the necessary arrangements. The following gentlemen were appointed by the Governors of the States and territories, in response to the resolution.

COMMITTEE OF STATES AND TERRITORIES—*Alabama*, Gen. B. D. Fry; *Arkansas*, Hon. James P. Walker, U. S. S.; *California*, Hon. Jas. W. Farley, U. S. S.; *Colorado*, Hon. Irving W. Stanton; *Connecticut*, Gen. W. H. Bulkeley; *Delaware*, Hon. B. F. Biggs; *Florida*, Hon. R. A. Gamble; *Georgia*, Capt. Jno. Milledge; *Illinois*, Col. Thos. Snell; *Indiana*, Hon. W. H. English; *Iowa*, Hon. B. F. Hart; *Kansas*, Hon. E. F. Ware; *Kentucky*, Hon. Samuel B. Churchill; *Louisiana*, ———; *Maine*, Col. E. P. Mattocks; *Maryland*, Col. H. S. Taylor; *Massachusetts*, Col. Sol. Lincoln, Jr.; *Michigan*, Hon. Philo Parsons; *Minnesota*, Hon. W. D. Washburne, M. C.; *Mississippi*, Gen. Jas. R. Chalmers; *Missouri*, Hon. J. L. D. Morrison; *New Hampshire*, Hon. Jas. W. Patterson; *New Jersey*, Gen. Lewis Perrine; *New York*, Hon. John A. King; *Nevada*, Hon. H. G. Blasdel; *North Carolina*, Hon. R. B. Peebles; *Ohio*, Judge M. A. Dougherty; *Oregon*, Hon. L. J. Grover, U. S. S.; *Pennsylvania*, Gen. J. F. Hartranft; *Rhode Island*, Gen. H. Rogers; *South Carolina*, Major S. P. Hamilton; *Tennessee*, Hon. Moses White; *Texas*, ———; *Vermont*, Major J. I. Bar-

stow; *Virginia*, Col. M. Glenman; *West Virginia*, Hon. George W. Thompson; *Wisconsin*, Hon. Milo P. Jewett, LL.D.

A preliminary celebration was held at Yorktown, Virginia, on the 23d October following, and resolutions were adopted, calling upon Congress to make an appropriation to carry into effect the act passed by the Colonial Congress on the 29th October, 1781, authorizing the erection of a monument. Thus urged, Congress passed an act, which was approved June 7, 1880, appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the monument, and twenty thousand dollars for the celebration, and appointed a Joint Commission, composed of a Senator and member of the House of Representatives from each of the Colonial States.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMISSION

SENATORS.—*Connecticut*, Eaton; *Delaware*, Bayard; *Georgia*, Hill; *Maryland*, Whyte; *Massachusetts*, Dawes; *New Hampshire*, Rollins; *New Jersey*, Randolph; *New York*, Kernan; *North Carolina*, Ransom; *Pennsylvania*, Wallace; *Rhode Island*, Anthony; *South Carolina*, Butler; *Virginia*, Johnston, *Chairman*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—*Connecticut*, Hawley; *Delaware*, Martin; *Georgia*, Nichols; *Maryland*, Talbot; *Massachusetts*, Loring; *New Hampshire*, Hall; *New Jersey*, Bingham; *New York*, Muller; *North Carolina*, Davis; *Pennsylvania*, Dick; *Rhode Island*, Aldrich; *South Carolina*, Richardson; *Virginia*, Goode, *Chairman*.

This national commission decided that the ceremonies, in which the United States officials will participate, shall be limited to three days, and issued the following general programme:

GENERAL PROGRAMME OF CEREMONIES AT THE DEDICATION OF THE YORKTOWN MONUMENT

The guests of the National Government will assemble at Washington October 18, 1881, and be received there with proper ceremonies by the Congressional Committee. The committee will proceed, with the invited guests and such government officials as may join them, to Yorktown, to arrive there on the morning of the 19th. Preparations will be made during the morning for the landing of troops, and the oration and poem will

be delivered at two o'clock P. M., with such accompanying services as the committee may determine. These services will consist of brief addresses of welcome by the Governor of Virginia and others; an original ode, the laying of the corner-stone, with an address by the President of the United States, who will be invited to preside on the occasion. The exercises will be interspersed with music by the military bands present, and with salutes by the artillery. On the 20th there will be a grand parade of all the military organizations on the battle-field, and a review by the President of the United States. The military exercises will be concluded with a dress parade. A competent army officer will be selected to take command of the parade. It is hoped that a naval review may be held on the 21st in the adjacent waters. The Governors and Commissioners of all the States will be invited to be present; the former with their military staffs and such military organizations as may wish to accompany: and it is particularly desired that at least the original thirteen States should provide for as imposing a representation as possible, by the presence of their civil officers and military organizations. The committee suggests, without presuming to give any directions in the matter, that each State provide itself with means of transportation and accommodation while present at the celebration as will enable it to take part in any local services which may take place. The details of the celebration will be arranged hereafter, and, with the list of invited guests, will be published for general information. JOHN W. JOHNSON, Chairman Joint Committee of Congress for the Yorktown Centennial Celebration. JOHN S. TUCKER, Clerk of the Committee.

FRANCE AND THE FAMILY OF LAFAYETTE AT THE YORKTOWN CELEBRATION

ACTION OF THE RHODE ISLAND CININNATI

The initiative to secure a representation of the French Republic at the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Yorktown monument was taken at the annual meeting of the Society of Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, held in the State House at Providence on Independence Day, 5th July, 1880, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been proposed by the executive authorities in several of the original thirteen States of the Union to celebrate, in an appro-

prate manner, on the ground, on the 19th October, 1881, the centennial of the siege of Yorktown, Va., and surrender of the British army under Lieutenant-General Earl CORNWALLIS, to the allied French and American armies under His Excellency General WASHINGTON, and the surrender at the same time of the British naval force to the co-operating French fleets under Lieutenant-General Count DE GRASSE; and

Whereas, This great event, which had so much influence in securing American independence, was due largely to the efficient and gallant co-operation of the auxiliary army and navy of France; and

Whereas, It seems particularly appropriate that the armies and navies of the two governments should be suitably represented at this national celebration of an event highly honorable to the allied arms; and

Whereas, The hereditary members of this State Society of Cincinnati, as representing the officers of the Rhode Island Continental Line of the revolution, recall with special satisfaction the friendship and harmony which existed between the Rhode Island and French officers, when the auxiliary army of Lieutenant-General Count DE ROCHAMBEAU was quartered in this State, and the generous rivalry which existed between the French and American detachments at the siege of Yorktown on the night of the 14th October, 1781, when the American detachment, led by a company of the Rhode Island Continental Line and the French detachment respectively, assaulted and carried the two British redoubts; therefore

Resolved, That the Standing Committee of this State Society respectfully memorialize the Congress of the United States, and request that an act be passed authorizing the PRESIDENT to invite the government of the French Republic to send a suitable representation from the French Army and Navy to the celebration of Yorktown.

Also, That suitable detachments of the army and navy of the United States (including Battery F, 4th Regt. U. S. Artillery, formerly known as the ALEXANDER HAMILTON Company of New York Artillery at that siege) be sent to Yorktown to represent America in the celebration.

AND that a sufficient sum be appropriated to properly entertain and provide for such detachments.

At a duly called meeting of the Standing Committee of the same society held in the State House, Providence, October, 1880, the Honorable Nathanael Green and Professor Asa Bird Gardner were appointed a committee to carry into effect these resolutions, by memorializing Congress and the President of the United States, and by such other action as

they deemed proper ; in accordance with which a memorial was addressed to the President, Senate and the House of Representatives. Professor Gardner visited Washington and went before the Joint Commission of Congress, which invited the Society of the Cincinnati to appoint a committee of one to confer with it on the celebration.

INVITATION OF CONGRESS

In order to secure with due ceremony the suitable representation of our ancient Ally, and of the family of Lafayette, the friend of America, the Joint Commission then introduced a formal resolution of invitation, which was adopted by Congress, approved on the 18th February, 1881, and is thus entitled :

PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 13

JOINT RESOLUTION, authorizing and requesting the President to extend to the Government and people of France and the family of General Lafayette an invitation to join the Government and people of the United States in the observance of the Centennial Anniversary of the Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be, and is hereby authorized and requested to extend to the Government and people of France, and the family of General Lafayette, a cordial invitation to unite with the Government and people of the United States, on the nineteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, in a fit and appropriate observance of the Centennial anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. And for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this resolution, the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

In accordance with this request, the President of the United States addressed letters of invitation to M. Jules Grévy, President of the French Republic, and to the family of Lafayette, and reply was received from Mr. Grévy, through M. Maxime Outrey, the French Minister to the United States, on the 29th April, 1881. The following is a translation:

LETTER OF PRESIDENT GRÉVY

"JULES GRÉVY, President of the French Republic, to the President of the United States of America :

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND.—I have just received a letter, whereby your honorable predecessor, his Excellency Rutherford B. Hayes, announced to me that, in pursuance to a resolution of Congress, he invited the government and people of France to unite with the government and people of the United States, on the 19th of next October, in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Yorktown. I have accepted this invitation in the name of the government of the republic and in that of the whole French people. This solemn testimony of remembrance, which has been preserved by your fellow citizens, of the part taken by eminent individuals of France in the glorious struggle which secured independence and liberty to the United States, has called forth a feeling of deep emotion in France, of which it has afforded me pleasure to be the interpreter by informing General Noyes, your worthy representative, that, 'having taken part in the toil, we would participate in the honor.' The American nation, which has become so powerful and prosperous, by inviting a fraternal cooperation on the occasion of this anniversary, forever consecrated the union which was created by noble and liberal aspirations, and by our alliance on the battlefield, and which our institutions, which are now of the same character, must draw closer and develop for the welfare of both nations. Offering the assurance of my high esteem for yourself, personally, and my best wishes for the glory of the United States, I desire also to convey my sincere thanks to Mr. Hayes for the cordial feelings which he expressed to me and for his good wishes for the prosperity of the French Republic.

Your good friend,

JULES GRÉVY

Countersigned, B. N. HILAIRE."

LAFAYETTE AND HIS FAMILY

Marie-Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, a scion of a noble family, illustrious in the profession of arms from the fourteenth century, was born at Chavaniac, Auvergne, on the 6th September, 1757. On the 11th April, 1774, he married Marie-Adrienne Françoise, second daughter of the Duke d'Ayen and grandchild of the Maréchal de Noailles. After three years of happiness, inspired by a love of liberty and thirsting for glory, he left all

the endearments of country and of home, and with his private fortune fitted out a vessel, with which he set sail for the United States, where he arrived on the 14th June, 1777. Landing at Winyaw Bay at the mouth of the Peedee,



LAFAYETTE

near Georgetown on the South Carolina coast, he hastened to Charleston, where he was received by Major Huger, who accompanied him to Philadelphia, in which

city Congress was in session. He immediately offered his services to the United States without pay, was appointed Major - General in the Continental army 31st July, 1777, and was soon received by Washington into his military family. His services to the American cause are part of the history of the country. He won his spurs at Brandywine, 11th September, 1779, and was wounded in the leg. After the battle of Yorktown, he availed of the lull in hostilities to visit his family and promote the interests of the United States abroad. He was engaged as chief of staff in the preliminary arrangements of the formidable armament preparing at Cadiz by the French and Spanish Governments, when the peace was signed. He revisited America and his father, as he delighted to call General Washington, in the year 1784, and made an extensive tour of the country. Faithful to the political convictions of his youth, which his American experience confirmed, he adopted the liberal cause in the revolution which broke out in France in 1789. The key of the Bastille, the trophy of the popular uprising, sent by him to General Washington, is now among the treasured relics of Mt. Vernon. Disapproving of the duress put upon the King after the storming of the Tuileries on the 10th August, 1792, he fell under the suspicion of the Paris extremists, and commissioners were sent to arrest him in his camp at Sedan, where he was engaged in protecting the frontier. Compelled to fly, he crossed into the neutral territory of Luxembourg, with the intention of passing to America, but was arrested by the Austrian force, in breach of the law of nations and of personal right, and delivered up to the King of Prussia, by whom he was confined in the prison of Magdebourg for more than a year, when, on the demand of Baron de Breteuil, the ambassador representing the sovereigns of France in the councils of the coalition, he was surrendered to the Austrians, and confined in the dungeons of Olmutz for four years. Mr. Francis Kinloch Huger, son of his first American friend, was concerned in an attempt for his

rescue which was nearly successful. His release was one of the consequences of the victories of Bonaparte in Italy and a condition of the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797. He was faithful to the Consulate, but stood aloof from the Imperial Court, and in 1814 he was a member of the Assembly which voted the downfall of the Empire. He served in the Chamber of Deputies from 1818 to 1824, and from 1827 to 1830.

Strongly opposed to the arbitrary acts of the Restoration, he was the chief actor in the revolution of 1830, which put a civic crown on the head of Louis Philippe, and made him King of the French. He died at Paris on the 20th May, 1834.

In 1824, accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, he crossed the Atlantic and paid his fourth and last visit to the country of his adoption. His progress throughout the entire land was one unbroken ovation. His reception at Yorktown was of peculiar interest, surrounded as he was by the very men with whom he had achieved imperishable glory.

Few men have filled a larger place in history, or are remembered with more affectionate regard. From the age of twenty years he was closely connected with the great events which changed the face of the world. He was the intimate friend or companion of Washington, of Frederick the Great, the Emperor Joseph, the First Consul, and Louis Philippe. The most conspicuous traits of his character were his devotion to liberty and his enthusiastic nature, which he maintained unbroken to the close of his remarkable career of a half century of public life. Neither the example of Washington's calm wisdom nor the cutting sarcasm of the great Frederick's wit corrected his impetuosity, nor was his ardor chilled even by his long confinement in the damp cells of the Austrian dungeon. Yet it must be remembered that in his American career his dash was equaled by his prudence, and that Cornwallis, the best of English

commanders, found in the young Marquis—"the boy," as he arrogantly termed him—a military talent equal to his own.

By his wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, and who returned his affection with perfect fidelity and devotion until her death in 1807, Lafayette had three children. The eldest, a daughter, Anastasie, who was born soon after Lafayette's first departure for America, was married to Charles de Latour-Maubourg, brother to General de Latour-Maubourg, the oldest and dearest of Lafayette's friends, who had shared the captivity of his beloved chief. She left two daughters, Madame de Brigode and Madame de Perron. General de Perron, President of the Council of Ministers of Piedmont, was killed at the battle of Novara. The second daughter of the General was named Virginie, in memory of the American State in which Lafayette, in his first independent command, acquired his military reputation. About 1800 she was married to the Marquis Louis de Lasteyrie, who served in the French army, was wounded, and retired, on the establishment of the Empire by Napoleon, to the Chateau of Lagrange, to which Lafayette gathered his family. Under the Restoration he served again as Colonel of the Legion of the Nièvre. Dying before Lafayette, he left four children; 1st, Madame Charles de Remusat, mother of the present Senator of the Haute-Garonne; 2d, Madame de Corcelle, wife of a former ambassador to Rome. A daughter of Madame de Corcelle was married to the Marquis de Chambrun, and now resides in Washington, D. C., where the Marquis has a post in the Department of State; M. Jules de Lasteyrie, Senator, who married a Rohan-Chabot. His only son is Receiver at Abbéville; 3d, Madame d'Assailly, mother of the Counsellor-General of the Department of Deux-Sèvres and of a Captain of chasseurs. 4th, the second child and only son of General Lafayette was George Washington Lafayette, namesake and godson of the great chief, in whose family he resided for three years. He served with distinction in the army of Italy, and was twice wounded. He continued his military career until

1807, when, disgusted with Napoleon's unwillingness to give him any advancement, he resigned his commission. He married in 1802 Mademoiselle Destutt de Tracy, by whom he had two sons and three daughters—1st, Oscar, Senator of France, who died on the 27th March, 1881. His wife, of the family of Bureaux de Pusy, one of Lafayette's military staff in his campaign of 1792, and companion of his flight and of his captivity; she died in childbirth in the first year of marriage. 2d, Edmond, Senator of the Haute-Loire, President of the Council-General of this department, a bachelor, and in his sixty-third year. 3d, Madame Adolphe Perier (nephew of Casimir), who died a few years since. One of the daughters of Madame Perier married M. de Lahune. 4th, Madame Bureaux de Pusy, and 5th, Madame Gustave de Beaumont. These two ladies are living. Madame de Pusy has a son, one of the superior officers of engineers, and two daughters. M. Paul de Beaumont, son of the other, was head of the Cabinet of M. Dufaure. These are the direct descendants of the General. It is seen that M. Edmond de Lafayette, who is unmarried, is the only descendant of the General in the male line and the sole representative of the illustrious name of Lafayette. It is he who will receive from the people of the United States the expression of that gratitude, which has been handed down from sire to son, for the friend of America.

INVITATION TO THE DESCENDANTS OF ROCHAMBEAU AND OF THE FRENCH OFFICERS

The resolution of Congress, extending an invitation to the government and people of France, and the family of Lafayette, being with this one exception general in character, at a conference meeting of the Congressional Commission, the State Commission, and the Yorktown Centennial Association, held on the 30th April, 1881, at the Governor's room in the City Hall of New York, Hon. John Goode,

President of the Yorktown Centennial Association, in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States has officially invited the Government of France to take part in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the siege and surrender of Yorktown, and the latter has signified its intention of participating therein;

WHEREAS, This invitation is an indication of the feelings of gratitude felt by the American nation towards that of France, for its material help and sympathy in times of sore trouble and anxiety;

WHEREAS, The celebration by the two people of this common anniversary can but accentuate and increase the present feelings of good will and friendliness existing between the two Republics;

WHEREAS, It is proper that the representatives of the French, who helped to establish finally and for ever the success of American Independence at the battles before Yorktown, should be enabled to witness the development which has been the result of the endeavors and self denial of their ancestors;

WHEREAS, It is desired that as many of the descendants of those who in any way partook in the operations before Yorktown should be present, to fitly commemorate the actions of their fathers and visit the scenes made memorable by them;

WHEREAS, The descendants of General Lafayette have already been personally invited on account of his being an American Major-General; and

WHEREAS, This association represents the part of the people at large in the celebration, therefore be it

Resolved, That we invite personally the descendants bearing the name of Comte de Rochambeau, Admiral de Grasse, and Admiral de Barras, to be present at the celebration, and to become our guests during its continuance.

Resolved, That we also invite the descendants of all officers in any way connected with the French army or fleet before Yorktown, to be equally present, promising them the largest hospitality and the best of welcomes in the land made free by the help of their ancestors.

Resolved, That the French Government be requested to send as large detachments of its fleet and army as it may deem possible, including, especially, members of each of the corps engaged at Yorktown.

Resolved, That whilst in American waters, the fleet and army, its commanders and officers, be the guests of the nation, that a series of receptions be organized in the principal cities of the land, to properly commemorate their visit,

To carry out the purposes of the resolution a letter was addressed by the superintendent of the association to the Marquis de Rochambeau at Paris, and through him to the descendants of the French officers who served at Yorktown.

OFFICE OF THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION

Richmond, Virginia, June, 1881

DEAR SIR—You have been informed that the Government of the United States will celebrate on the 19th October next, the one hundredth anniversary of the victory of Yorktown achieved by the allied armies of the United States and France under the command of Generals Washington and the Count de Rochambeau, with the co-operation of the fleet under Admiral de Grasse, on the ground of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. On this occasion the President of the United States, with his Cabinet, the Governors of the thirteen original States with their suites, and the chief officers of the army and navy, will be present, and the corner-stone of the monument voted by Congress to perpetuate the memory of the victory and the alliance with France, will be then laid.

The Congress of the United States has by public resolution invited the French Government to be represented on the occasion, and also the family of the Marquis de Lafayette, who held the rank of Major-General in the American service, and was also an adopted citizen of the United States, and suitable appropriations were made for their reception and entertainment.

To aid the commission appointed by Congress to take charge of the general details of the celebration, an association has been formed of distinguished citizens of the thirteen original States. In their name I have the honor to invite your presence on the occasion as the representative of the illustrious General, the Count de Rochambeau, whose name is dear to every American heart for the rare combination of prudent counsel and brilliant execution which distinguished his command in this country; and further to request that you as the representative of the commander-in-chief of the French forces in the American campaign, will extend this our invitation to the male representative of each and all of the superior officers who served in his command, and in that of the Admiral de Grasse and Marquis de Saint Simon. You are invited, gentlemen, as the guests of *the nation at large*, which the Yorktown Centennial Association has undertaken to represent on the occasion. You will be received, on your arrival, at any port of the United States which you may designate, by a committee from our body, and from that hour, until the hour of your departure for France, the entire charge of your honored persons will be assumed by

ourselves. The governments of our States and cities have already begun to give formal public invitations to the representatives of France and the descendants of the French officers of 1781, to visit their soil as their guests. In the intervals of these visits, and in your journeying from point to point in your own good pleasure, you will be in our care and at our charge.

It will be our pleasure, gentlemen, to receive with open arms the descendants of the gallant men by whose aid our fathers achieved their independence, and to unite with them in the dedication of the monument upon the field where their blood was mingled and their great triumph achieved; the monument which will perpetuate, not alone that alliance of two nations which the changes of a century have not disturbed, but the closer bond of two mighty Republics, free and independent. And while not forgetting the glories of the past, it will be our pride to exhibit to you the marvels of agriculture, of mechanical industry, and of social progress which have resulted from that Republican form of government which we hold to be the most perfect yet devised, and which we rejoice to feel is now as dear to the French nation as to ourselves.

Come, gentlemen, accept our hospitality as freely as it is tendered, and believe in the cordial sincerity of the friendly regard with which I give the honor to remain, M. de Rochambeau and gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. PEYTON,

General Superintendent Yorktown Centennial Association

EDWARD EVERETT WINCHELL, *Secretary*

THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION

In view of the extremely limited resources of the little village of Yorktown, and the absolute want of any accommodation whatever, either to receive or entertain the vast concourse of people which the enthusiasm of the historic celebration will inevitably attract to the peninsula from all parts of the United States, a number of gentlemen, representing the Thirteen Colonial States and the District of Columbia, formed a Yorktown Centennial Association, organized under the laws of the State of Virginia, and declared their purpose as follows :

The association is composed of citizens of the colonial States, and its object and purpose is to secure the necessary accommodations for the

military and citizens of all the States and territories, who shall in respect to the memory of those whose sacrifices and services in defense of American independence virtually ended upon the field of Yorktown, attend the centennial celebration of the event in October next. Whilst Yorktown is but a small village, it is yet accessible by water and rail from all parts of the Union, and is situated in a sparsely settled portion of the country, which rendered it necessary that the citizens should organize an association and secure, through the issue of stock, sufficient means to provide the proper accommodations for the many thousands who will desire to visit the historic ground on that interesting occasion, and to supply the military conducting the celebration with encampment grounds, fuel and water. The grounds will be free to all government and State officials, and the invited guests of the Federal Commission. The citizens will be expected to pay a trifling admission to, at least partly, reimburse the few who advanced the funds to provide the essential accommodations. Should there be a surplus, the association intend to appropriate it to improve the grounds surrounding the monument. The names and residences of the officers who shall conduct the affairs of the association are as follows:

OFFICERS OF YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION—Hon. John Goode, *President*, Norfolk, Virginia; Hon. Thos. Cochran, 1st Vice-President, Philadelphia, Penn.; Hon. Alex. H. Rice, 2d Vice-President, Boston, Mass.; Gen. John S. Preston, 3d Vice-President, Columbia, S. C.; Edward Everett Winchell, *Secretary*, New York, N. Y.; Isaac Davenport, Jr., Richmond, Va.; Col. T. E. Peyton, *General Superintendent*, Haddonfield, N. J.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.—A joint stock company known as the YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION has recently been incorporated and organized under the laws of the State of Virginia. The object of this company as set forth in its charter is to promote and secure the proper celebration in October, 1881, of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Surrender of Yorktown, Virginia, of the British forces under Lord Cornwallis. By the act of Congress approved June 7, 1880, the sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred in the said centennial celebration. It is conceded now by all who have bestowed any reflection upon the subject, that the amount named is wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of a celebration which will be commensurate with the historical significance of the event and the present grandeur of our country. Under these circumstances the organization of an association to cooperate with, and to assist the Congressional Committee having the celebration in charge, has become indispensable. The indications are such as to render it abso-

lutely certain that there will be an immense concourse of people on that occasion from all parts of the country. Our ancient allies, the French, will come in response to an invitation, which will be extended to them by the President, in pursuance of a joint resolution of Congress. Detachments from the regular army and navy will be there, to furnish in connection with the citizen soldiery from every State in the Union, a grand military and naval display. The people will be there, from the North and from the South, from the East and from the West, with hearts full of thanksgiving to Almighty God that after the lapse of one hundred years we are still united, prosperous and free. Catching inspiration from the surroundings, and reviving the patriotic memories of the past, they will raise their glad anthems on the consecrated spot where, one hundred years ago, the word of Washington and his compatriots in arms made good the declaration of Jefferson and his associates in "Independence Hall." The Yorktown Centennial Association has undertaken the task of securing transportation at reasonable rates, and of providing suitable accommodations for all who may attend during the celebration, which will continue from the 6th to the 25th of October. It has purchased Temple farm, consisting of five hundred acres, on which is still standing the Moore house, within whose walls the articles of capitulation were prepared and signed. It has donated fifteen acres to the government for the site of the monument, the corner stone of which will be laid on the 19th of October with imposing ceremonies by the Ancient Order of Free Masons. At the close of the celebration the association proposes to donate the residue of the farm to the government to be converted into a park, and called "Lafayette Park" in honor of the illustrious hero, whose unselfish devotion to liberty prompted him to come to the assistance of the struggling colonies, and whose name is inseparably associated with the final commemoration of our Independence at Yorktown. It is necessary to have the farm prepared and put in order for military encampments; to construct additional landings for the accommodation of the large number of steamers which will be employed in transporting the people; to provide comfortable seats for at least thirty thousand people, and to erect a commodious stand for the use of the Congressional Commission and the distinguished visitors, including the President of the United States, the members of his Cabinet, the Governors of the States, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Society of Cincinnati. To enable the association to meet these and other expenses which will be necessarily incurred in making suitable arrangements, it is estimated that at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars must be raised by private subscription. The capital stock of the association has been fixed at that sum and has been divided into shares of ten dollars each, for

which will be issued certificates handsomely engraved and adorned with vignette portraits of Generals Washington and Lafayette, and Counts de Rochambeau and De Grasse. Competent and reliable agents have been appointed and duly authorized to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock. I commend them and the cause they represent to the favorable consideration of the public, and bespeak for them the cordial cooperation of patriotic Americans everywhere. Let us resolve that the celebration of the crowning event in our revolutionary struggle shall be in all respects worthy of the American people, and worthy of the glorious achievement which it is designed to commemorate. JOHN GOODE, *President*.

INCORPORATORS OF YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION

CONNECTICUT—Andrews, Hon. C. B., *Litchfield*; Benedict, Charles, *Waterbury*; Bissell, Col. Geo. P., *Hartford*; Brown, Hon. William, *Waterbury*; Coe, Hon. L. W., *Wolcottville*; Cooley, Francis B., *Hartford*; Curtis, Geo. R., *Meriden*; Day, Hon. Calvin, *Hartford*; Douglas, Hon. Benj., *Middletown*; Harrison, Henry, *New Haven*; Harrison, Henry B., *New Haven*; Ingersoll, Hon. C. B., *New Haven*; Kellogg; Hon. S. W., *Waterbury*; Mitchell, Hon. Chas. L., *New Haven*; Osgood, Hon. Hugh, *Norwich*; Ripley, Col. Geo. C., *Norwich*; Robinson, Henry, *Hartford*; Stanton, Hon. Stiles T., *Stonington*; Wells, David A., *Norwich*; Wheeler, Nathaniel, *Bridgeport*.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Corcoran, W. W.; Davis, Lewis T.; Duhamel, Dr. W. J.; Duncan, I. C.; Galt, W. M.; Knox, John Jay; Stewart, Van Vliet.

DELAWARE—Bancroft, Samuel, Jr.; Comegys, Hon. Jos. P.; Houston, Hon. J. W.; McComb, Henry S.; Rodney, Cæsar A.; Wales, Hon. Leonard E.

GEORGIA—Bacon, Hon. A. O.; Branch, Major Thomas P.; Crawford, Hon. Reese; Estill, Hon. J. H.; Howell, Hon. Ebon; Twiggs, Hon. H., D. D.; Walsh, Hon. Patrick; Young, Hon. P. M. B.

MARYLAND—Appold, George; Booth, Washington; Coale, James Carey; Coleman, Fred'k W.; Gary, James A.; Hurst, John E.; Janes, Henry; Johnson, Bradley; Matthews, B. Stockett; Pratt, Enoch; Robinson, John M.; Seidenstricker, John B.; *all of Baltimore*.

MASSACHUSETTS—Beard, A. W., *Boston*; Coolidge, A. L., *Boston*; Coolidge, T. Jefferson, *Boston*; Haven, Franklin, *Boston*; Hyde, A. G., *Springfield*; Lawrence, Amos A., *Boston*; Rice, Hon. Alex. H., *Boston*; Richardson, George C., *Boston*; Tower, Wm. A., *Lexington*; Wisson, D. B., *Springfield*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Bedel, Col. Hazen, *Colebrook*; Cheney, Hon. P. C., *Manchester*; Cilley, Brad. P., *Manchester*; Head, Hon. Nat., *Hookset*; Kent, Hon. Henry O., *Lancaster*; Prescott, Hon. B. F., *Epping*; Smyth, Hon. Frederick, *Manchester*; Stark, Genl. George, *Nashua*; Weston, Hon. J. A., *Manchester*.

NEW JERSEY—Bedle, Hon. Jos. D., *Jersey City*; Brown, Hon. Samuel C., *Trenton*; Hobart, Hon. G. A., *Paterson*; Keasbey, Hon. A. Q., *Newark*; Parker, Hon. Joel, *Freehold*; Peyton, Col. J. E., *Haddonfield*; Potter, Col. Wm. E., *Bridgeton*; Sinnickson, Hon. Clement H., *Salem*.

NEW YORK—Aspinwall, Genl. Lloyd; Charlier, Elie; Clyde, Wm. P.; Corbin, D. C.; Ford, Gordon L.; Green, Norvin; McCready, N. L.; Stark, I. J. N.; Willmarth, A. F.; Winchell, Edw'd Everett; Winston, F. S.; *all of New York City*.

NORTH CAROLINA—Blackwell, W. T.; Cocke, W. M.; Coke, Octavius Cox, Frank; Reade, Hon. E. G.; Russell, Hon. Daniel L.; Winsted, Hon. C. S.

PENNSYLVANIA—Benson, Col. R. Dale, *Philadelphia*; Boker, Hon. Geo. S., *Phila.*; Cochran, Thomas, *Phila.*; Handy, M. P., *Phila.*; Jamison, B. K., *Phila.*; Little, Amos R., *Phila.*; Morrill, Hon. D. J., *Johnstown*; Paxson, Jos. A., *Phila.*; Robb, James M., *Phila.*

RHODE ISLAND—Barstow, Amos C., *Providence*; Corliss, Geo. H., *Providence*; Doyle, Robert A., *Providence*; Norman, George H., *Newport*; Thurber, Norman, *Providence*.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Bull, Hon. B. W.; Courtenay, Hon. W. A.; Creighton, Hon. B. F.; Dawson, F. W.; Duncan, Col. W. H.; Erwin, Hon. J. B.; McCall, Hon. C. S.; Marshall, J. Q.; Preston, Genl. John S.

VIRGINIA—Anderson, Col. Archer, *Richmond*; Armstead, Col. Robt., *Williamsburg*; Bain, James G., *Portsmouth*; Batte, Geo. McP., *Petersburg*; Blackford, Charles M., *Lynchburg*; Bland, Robert, *Prince Geo. C. H.*; Blankenship, Robt. E., *Richmond*; Bocock, Hon. Thos. S., *Lynchburg*; Burke, John W., *Alexandria*; Bradford, Major Edmund, *Norfolk*; Buford, Col. A. S., *Richmond*; Carrington, J. L., *Richmond*; Coke, W. W., *Princess Ann Co. C. H.*; Crocker, J. F., *Portsmouth*; Davenport, Isaac, Jr., *Richmond*; Davis, John B., *Richmond*; Garrett, Dr. R. M., *Williamsburg*; Ginter, Lewis, *Richmond*; Goode, Hon. John, *Richmond*; Green, Judge Berryman, *Danville*; Griffin, John T., *Norfolk Co.*; Hargrave, L. P., *Sussex C. H.*; Haxall, W. H., *Richmond*; Holland, C. G., *Danville*; Holt, Dr. M. Q., *Wakefield*; Jones, Rev. R., *Churchland, Norfolk Co.*; Lacy, Richmond I., *New Kent C. H.*; Lamb, J., *Wilson Wharf, Charles City C. H.*; McCance, Thos. W., *Richmond*; Marye, John L., *Fredericksburg*; Newton, Col. C. W.,

Norfolk ; Ould, Hon. Robert, *Richmond* ; Parks, Marshall, *Norfolk* ; Parsons, Col. H. C., *Richmond* ; Pegram, Blair, *High Gate, Surrey Co.* ; Power, Dr. Robert H., *Yorktown* ; Riddick, Hon. Nat., *Suffolk* ; Scott, Fred'k R., *Richmond* ; Shands, Gen. W. B., *Jerusalem* ; Slaughter, Montgomery, *Fredericksburg* ; Smith, Nelson, *Hampton* ; Stearns, Franklin, *Richmond* ; Tabb, Thomas, *Hampton* ; Taylor, Walter H., *Norfolk* ; Thomas, James, Jr., *Richmond* ; Thomas, R. S., *Smithfield* ; Tyler, D. Gardner, *Sturgeons' Point, Chas. City C. H.* ; Watts, Hon. L. R., *Portsmouth* ; West, John T., *Great Bridge, Princess Anne Co.* ; White, Col. Wm., *Portsmouth* ; Whitehead, Col. John B., *Norfolk* ; Wright, John H., *Suffolk* ; Young, John W., *Portsmouth* ; Young, N. P., *Isle of Wight C. H.*

PROGRAMME OF THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION

The Centennial will be formally opened on Thursday, the 13th day of October, under the auspices of the YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION, when all the National and State officials connected with the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia are expected to be present and to take part in the ceremonies.

From this inauguration of the ceremonies (on the 13th October) to the 18th of October, the day appointed by the Congressional Committee, in the name of the Nation, for the laying of the corner stone of the monument to the VICTORY and the ALLIANCE, the Yorktown Centennial Association will open Temple Farm to the people of the United States, when Organized Civic Societies, Universities, Colleges and Schools, Institutions of every kind, and Fire departments, will have opportunity to visit the historic ground, where they may witness the arrival and encampment of the militia of the several States. They may also witness the grand national pageant of the landing at Yorktown, from the fleet of the United States, of the high officials of the country, together with the guests of the Nation, among whom will be the representatives of the French Republic, the family of Lafayette and the descendants of the French

PROGRAMME

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General Officers who served in the army under Rochambeau and the fleet under de Grasse.

PROGRAMME

OCTOBER 13th, *Thursday*. An opening address will be delivered by the Hon. John Goode, President of the Association, at 11 o'clock A. M. Descendants of officers and soldiers of the Revolution are especially invited to be present.

Appropriate entertainments will follow. This day the Moore House, the scene of the capitulation of Cornwallis, will be opened to visitors.

14th, *Friday*. Addresses will be delivered by the Hon. Carl Schurz, by Frederick R. Coudert, Esq., and Prof. Elie Charlier, of New York. In the evening there will be a Grand Ball in the Pavilion.

15th, *Saturday*. A grand National Regatta, when Yorktown Centennial Silver Premium Cups will be awarded to the winning yacht and boat's crew.

Japanese fireworks and other pyrotechnics will be displayed in the afternoon and evening.

16th, *Sunday*. Religious services in the Grand Pavilion; the Right Reverend Bishop J. J. Keane, of the Catholic Diocese of Virginia, assisted by His Grace the Archbishop Gibbons, of Maryland, will officiate in the morning. The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, will conduct the services in the afternoon.

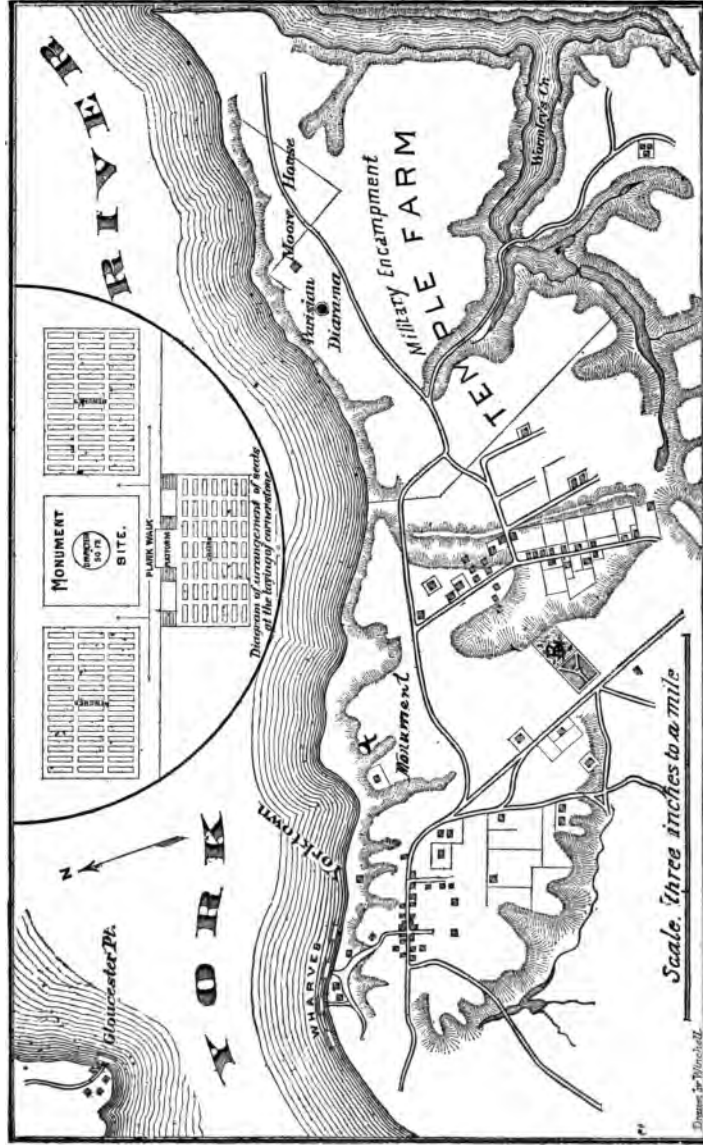
17th, *Monday*. Anniversary of the sending out of a Flag of Truce by Lord Cornwallis, asking a cessation of hostilities (also the anniversary of the Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga.)

The Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, will deliver an address. The Commercial, Financial, and Industrial Associations of the country, the Odd Fellows, and other civic organizations, will be received by Col. J. E. Peyton, General Superintendent of the Association.

NATIONAL CEREMONIES

On Tuesday, the 18th of October, the grand National Ceremonies will be opened under the direction of the Joint Congressional Committee, and conducted according to their programme, as follows: Prayer and a chorus of one hundred voices, after which the Honorable John W. Johnston, United States Senator from Virginia, Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on the celebration, will formally open the proceedings. The Hon. F. W. M. Holliday, Governor of the State of Virginia, will deliver an address of welcome.

The corner stone of the monument to the Victory and the Alliance will be laid with the usual imposing ceremonies by



PLAN OF YORKTOWN AND TEMPLE FARM

Mr. Peyton Coles, Grand Masonic Master of the Order for the State of Virginia, assisted by the Masters of the Order of each of the other Colonial States.

On Wednesday, the 19th, second day of the grand National Ceremonies, an address will be delivered by the President of the United States; an oration by the Honorable Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts; a poem by Colonel James Barron Hope, of Virginia; an ode by Mr. Paul Hayne, of South Carolina.

On Thursday, the 20th, the third day of the celebration, there will be a military review on the field of Yorktown.

On Friday, the fourth day of the celebration, there will be a naval review in Hampton Roads.

The sums of money voted by the Legislatures of the several States to transport the Governors of the States, their suites and escorts to Yorktown and on their return, and the promised attendance of large bodies of militia from all sections of the country, ensure an enormous concourse of people, and will make this occasion memorable in the history of the country.

The government will make at Yorktown a display of vessels of war and military implements of the army and navy service, showing the improvement of the means of national defence in America in the last hundred years, and practice will be had of each arm of the service alternately by land and water during the entire progress of the celebration. The signal service will be represented in both branches.

The ground will be supplied with all the new social and economic appliances of science, including the telegraph, the telephone, and the electric light.

The Yorktown Centennial Association have restored the Moore House, the scene of the capitulation of Cornwallis, to its original condition, and a Register will be there opened for the signature of all who visit this historic building.

The Yorktown Centennial Association will endeavor in

every possible way to care for the comfort, the health, and the pleasure of the visitors to this the centennial celebration of the victory which established the independence of the United States.

It is important that there should be a full representation of all engaged in Science, Art and Industry in the United States, to show our progress in one hundred years.

INVITATION OF RHODE ISLAND TO FRANCE

The General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, the soil of which State was twice visited by the French squadrons, the second time bringing the auxiliary force under Rochambeau, which was quartered for eight months on her soil, on the 3d June, 1881, adopted the following resolutions of invitation to the Representatives of France, who may visit the United States:

Whereas, During the revolutionary war in the year A. D. 1778, the British controlled the entrance of Narragansett Bay and greatly distressed and oppressed the inhabitants of the adjoining territory, and

Whereas, In the month of July of that year a French fleet arrived in the said bay under the command of Admiral d'Estaing, and occasioned the destruction of many of the vessels of the British fleet, to the great satisfaction and relief of the inhabitants of the State; and

Whereas, In the summer of 1780 another French fleet, bringing a large land force, arrived in the waters of the said bay, and to the great relief of the inhabitants, remained within this State for a considerable time, and afforded protection to the lives and property of the inhabitants of the State, and

Whereas, The Government of the United States has invited the government of the Republic of France to participate in the centennial celebration of the surrender of the British forces in America, to take place at Yorktown in October next, and the Republic of France has signified its intention to be represented at and to participate in the said celebration, therefore as a token of gratitude, and as showing the appreciation of the people of Rhode Island of the services rendered this State by the fleets and armies of France, it is

Resolved, that His Excellency, the Governor, be, and he hereby is,

directed and authorized to invite the representatives of France who visit the United States, to participate in the celebration in October next, to visit the State of Rhode Island at such time during their sojourn in the United States as may be convenient to them, and while the said representatives are within the State, to remain the guests thereof, and that his Excellency is hereby requested and directed to appoint a committee of such citizens of this State as he may deem proper, to assist him in entertaining the guests of the State while here, in such a manner as the committee may believe will be most acceptable to their guests, and that his Excellency, the Governor, be, and he hereby is, authorized to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for the expenses incidental to carrying this resolution into effect.

ACTION OF STATES

NEW JERSEY

In March, 1881, the Legislature of New Jersey passed the following Joint Resolution :

Be it Resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. That the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to organize a provisional battalion, composed of companies selected from the whole body of the National Guard for their proficiency in drill and discipline and soldierly bearing, in appointments and equipments, to be designated by inspection and competitive drill ; and the Governor may detail field and staff officers of suitable rank to command said battalion, and cause to be furnished the necessary transportation, such camp and garrison equipment and commissary and other stores requisite for their accommodation and subsistence while in camp at Yorktown, as may be creditable to this State and the occasion ; and the Governor is authorized and empowered to make his requisition upon the Treasury to meet the necessary and proper expenses to carry out the provisions of this resolution, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the same ; and the Governor shall cause an accurate and detailed account to be kept of the expenditures, and shall file the same, together with the proper vouchers, with the Comptroller, who shall report the same to the next session of the Legislature.

In accordance with this resolution, and by the order of the Governor, William J. Stryker, Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey, issued his General Order No. 1 from his office at Trenton, March 31, 1881.

VERMONT

Vermont, the first State admitted into the Union under the Constitution, was the first, by her Legislature, to make an appropriation to celebrate the Yorktown victory. On the 23d June, 1881, his Excellency Governor Farnham, together with Quartermaster-General Kingsley, Adjutant-General Peck and Colonel George T. Childs, arranged for the representation of the State. The Ransom Guards of St. Albans and the Estey Guard of Brattleborough, and Companies I and D of the First Regiment, were designated as a military escort for the Governor and his Staff. The steamer *Frances* has been chartered for the trip, and will be the Vermont headquarters at Yorktown.

The Legislatures of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Michigan have already made suitable appropriations for the representation of their States at the celebration.

The Governors of Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and other States have authority to make the necessary expenditures for their representatives.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Announcement has been made that the United States steam man-of-war *Trenton*, Flagship of the European Station, Rear Admiral Howell commanding, will sail for the United States about the 10th of September, having on board the descendants of General Lafayette, who visit the United States as guests of the Government.

Commandant Lichtenstein of President Grévy's military household, will represent his Excellency the President of the French Republic.

Arrangements are making in all the great cities of the seaboard for the reception and entertainment of the French *gentlemen* during their sojourn in the country.

M'CLELLAN'S PENINSULA CAMPAIGN

In the spring of 1862 the historic peninsula was again the scene of war, on a scale far greater, but with results of little consequence compared with those which have been briefly narrated. Dissatisfied with the conduct of offensive operations, President Lincoln on the 8th March, 1862, in General War Order No. 2, divided the Army of the Potomac into four army corps, and in accordance with the previously expressed wishes of McClellan, then in command, ordered an advance upon Richmond by way of the Chesapeake. The troops were embarked at Alexandria and moved to Fortress Monroe, at which place Heintzelman's corps was landed on the 23d day of March. Other detachments followed, and McClellan, leaving Washington on the 1st April, arrived at Fortress Monroe the following day. There has always been a dispute as to the number of men under his immediate command. The returns showed that on the 7th April the entire force on the peninsula amounted to 105,000 men, but General McClellan declared that at that very date 85,000 was the extent of his force, all counted. The discrepancy may be accounted for by absences upon furloughs, and perhaps some irregularities in the manner of keeping the muster rolls of a force, made up of various material, by inexperienced adjutants and company officers, each desirous of appearing at his best on the field return. Historians of the campaign assert that little could be learned of the topography of the country at Fortress Monroe, and that it had to be gained by experience. The numerous French and American maps of the campaign of 1781, which have recently been published, would have supplied much of the necessary information.

The army was put in immediate motion against the Confederate works at various points between Fortress Monroe and Yorktown. Heintzelman, who led the advance,

arrived before Yorktown on the afternoon of April the 5th. Heavy rains impeded the operations, and the artillery could only be moved over corduroy roads constructed for the purpose. McClellan, considering his force insufficient to take by assault the Confederate lines, which were held by Magruder with ten thousand men, resorted to regular approaches. The object of the Confederates being attained by the delay, they evacuated the positions on the 3d and 4th May, and fell back towards Richmond, which in the month which elapsed had been materially strengthened. McClellan entered Yorktown early on Sunday morning, the 4th May. The retreating forces of the Confederates were found to have taken the direct road to Williamsburg, at the neck of the peninsula. Following in pursuit, the Union troops were stopped at the fork of the road, which crossed Warwick river at Lee's Mills with the main road from Yorktown to that place, where a strong bastioned earthwork, flanked by a redoubt and protected by abattis, stretched across the dry land between two swamps covering the flats, enabled the Confederates to offer a serious resistance. The battle which ensued was fought by the Union generals as they arrived without any concerted plan or direction, but resulted in the capture of the position, where the army was halted. Notwithstanding the advantage which the control of the York river gave the Union commanders, the terrible condition of the roads impeded every movement. A depot of supplies was established at the White House, on the right bank of the Pamunky river, near West Point, and railroad communication was opened with the Chickahominy. Meanwhile General Wool led an expedition from Fortress Monroe, which on the 10th May captured Norfolk, and recovered this the naval station of the Southern coast. The batteries on the James river were now abandoned, and the Union gunboats pushed their way by the 14th May to Drewry's Bluff, within ten miles of Richmond, where the Confederates concentrated their entire force. On the 15th May

McClellan brought his army corps together on the great plain of Cumberland, on the south bank of the Pamunky, where an encampment, which covered an extent of twenty miles, was made.

On Monday, the 19th, the army again moved, the left wing with the corps of Keyes and Heintzelman leading, toward Bottom's bridge on the Chickahominy. Sumner marched on the line of the railroad with the centre, while Franklin and Porter led the right in a northwesterly direction. Stoneman with his cavalry crossed the Chickahominy bridge without opposition. On the 20th the centre and left reached the river at this point, and the day after the right went into camp at Coal Harbor, and McClellan established his headquarters at New Bridge. On the 25th the left was across the Chickahominy, near Seven Oaks, and the right was advanced to Mechanicsville, about five miles from Richmond, where Casey held the front. The swampy condition of the bottom lands, subject to sudden inundations, compelled the construction of numerous bridges and log-ways. On the 26th McClellan issued a general order directing the army to hold itself in readiness for instant battle. To prevent a concentration of the Union troops about Richmond, Jackson was dispatched to the northward to create a diversion by threatening the security of Washington, a movement in which he entirely succeeded. In his absence Johnston, who was in command at Richmond, assaulted the Union position at the Seven Pines or Fair Oaks, crushed Casey's corps and rolled it back upon Couch's division, which was in turn thrown into disorder, and endeavored to cut off the left wing by passing between Bottom's bridge and Savages' Station, which they would have accomplished but for the prompt energy of Sumner. The Confederates were routed; night closed the contest. The next morning, Sunday, the 1st of June, the Confederates renewed the attack, but were again repulsed before noon. The loss was heavy on both sides, the Union army losing five thousand

and the Confederates eight thousand men. There was now a lull in the operations, McClellan waiting for the river to fall. General Joseph E. Johnson having been very severely wounded, General Robert E. Lee took command of the Confederate army.

On the 12th of June a dashing raid was made by General J. E. B. Stuart with fifteen hundred cavalry, who turned the Union lines, and destroyed the track and stations on the York River Railroad. Halting till midnight at New Kent Court House, he crossed the Chickahominy before morning near Forge bridge, and reached the Confederate lines in safety near White Oak Swamp. This daring expedition exposed to McClellan the dangers of his situation, which was now also exposed to an attack upon his base of supplies at the White House. A forward movement was resolved upon, and on the 25th June, Heintzelman, who was in the advance at Fair Oaks, moved forward, and after a sharp skirmish, in which Hooker's division took the principal part, gained the open ground beyond the swamps, in which the corps had lain. Meanwhile news was received of Jackson's approach from his victorious diversion, and McClellan resolved to change his base to the James River. Before his plans were completed the Confederates renewed the offensive. Moving in separate columns, Longstreet in command, on the afternoon of the 20th of June they crossed the river near Mechanicsville and Meadow Bridge, and fell upon McCall, who was entrenched along the road at Beaver Dam Creek, but they were repulsed with great slaughter, losing between three and four thousand men. Jackson, crossing the Beaver Dam Creek above and turning the Union position, rendered it untenable. McClellan was now compelled to choose between one of three plans: to cross the Chickahominy and fight a general engagement on the north bank, to concentrate his troops on the south bank and march directly upon Richmond, or to change his base to the James River, about seventeen miles distant. The last was

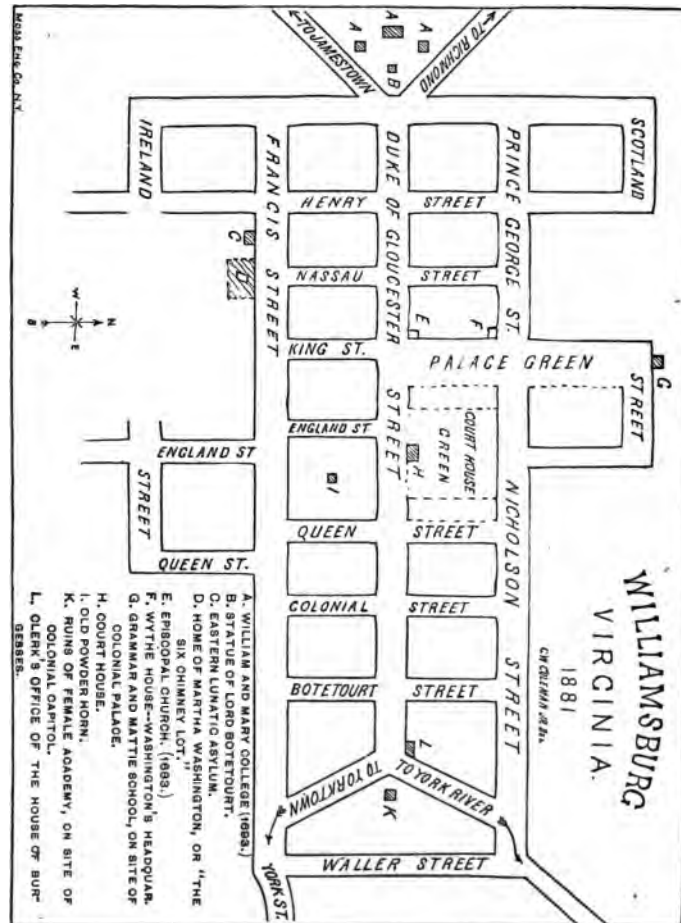
decided upon; on the night of the 26th June the heavy guns and stores were retired, and the next day put in motion over the single road to the James. The White House was evacuated, Stoneman removing the stores, after which he fell back upon Yorktown. To cover the change of base Porter was compelled to hold the north bank of the Chickahominy, where he was attacked by Hill, who led the advance of Lee's column, in the early afternoon of the 27th. Porter's troops held their ground firmly, and the attack was repulsed. Longstreet in turn assaulted the left of the Union position, and, Jackson coming up to his support, a general attack was made along the entire Union line, which had been reinforced by Slocum's division only; a severe action ensued, which night again alone closed. Of this juncture, Swinton, the historian of this campaign, remarks: "And thus it happened, that while on the north side of the Chickahominy 30,000 Union troops were being assailed by 70,000 Confederates, 25,000 Confederates on the south side held in check 60,000 Union troops." In the night McClellan withdrew his right wing across the river and concentrated his entire force on its right bank, and the movement to the southward was begun with order and precision. Lee does not seem to have apprehended McClellan's purpose, and only began pursuit of the retiring army on the morning of the 29th June, when he moved in two columns, one under Jackson by the White Oak Swamp, and the other under Longstreet by the river road, on the bank of the James, to intercept the retreat. The destruction of the bridge and the fire of the Union batteries prevented a junction of these corps, and Longstreet was obliged to fight the battle of Glendale, or Turkey Bridge, alone. McCall's position was defended by heavy artillery, and could not be forced. Night again closed the contest. This repulse baffled the effort of the Confederates to seize the river road, and enabled McClellan, after his last trains had reached Haxall's landing, to withdraw his forces and take the strong position on Malvern Hill,

the same that Lafayette had held in his campaign against Cornwallis in the summer of 1781. Here the artillery was massed and supported by the entire Union force on the line of heights. The position was impregnable, and an assault made by Magruder was repulsed with fearful slaughter. An old cannoneer of the regular service, one of those who received a medal for his bravery at Fort Sumter, said that he saw five regimental flags go down before one fire from the battery which he served on Malvern Hill. Such was the demoralization of the Confederates after this repulse, that, it is said, the Union army could have followed their retreat to Richmond, with every probability of capturing the city. Thus terminated the memorable retreat and the series of engagements known as the Seven Days' Battles, in which were alike conspicuous the dashing valor of the Southern and the grim tenacity of the Northern troops. The South, though inferior in numbers, had, in the first year of the war, the advantage of entire homogeneity and perfect accord, and were officered by men accustomed to command. The losses are computed to have reached on the Union side 15,000, and on that of the Confederates 19,000. This, however, was nothing compared with the mortality caused by the protracted stay in the poisonous swamps of the Chickahominy. The purpose of the campaign was frustrated, and although McClellan strongly urged the sending of reinforcements, to enable him to renew the attack upon Richmond by way of Petersburg—a movement which the judgment of military critics approved, and subsequent results have justified—such was the discontent of the administration, that he was ordered, on the 3d of August, to withdraw from the peninsula. Leaving Harrison's Landing, the army marched to Williamsburg and Yorktown, and on the 20th August were embarked for Acquia Creek, about forty miles from Washington, on the Potomac. The line of attack by the Peninsula was now abandoned and not again resumed until General Grant made Petersburg his objective point in 1864.

GUIDE TO THE YORKTOWN PENINSULA
RICHMOND—JAMES RIVER
NORFOLK

WILLIAMSBURG

This ancient city is built at the upper extremity of the Yorktown peninsula, and in fact makes a part of it, one of its streets dividing the counties of York and James City, some of the houses being built in each shire. It is, however, the county town of James City county. Its population by the census of 1880 was 1480, of whom 879 white and 601 colored. It is distant about fifty-eight miles from Richmond, twelve from Yorktown, sixty-eight from Norfolk, and seven from Jamestown. It is built upon a ridge of land, or rather table plain, of some elevation, about half way between the York and James rivers, which are respectively about three miles distant. Two creeks, which empty their placid waters into these large rivers, flow within a mile of either side of the town. It became the seat of government of Virginia in 1698, under the rule of Francis Nicholson, an old worthy, who combined excellent taste with arbitrary notions of rule and a temper not of the most conciliating or agreeable order. Formerly the abode of high dignitaries and gentry of the province, it maintained its importance until the capital was transferred to Richmond in May, 1779, upon which it gradually lost its population and its consequence; but it still retains an air of serene and antique dignity, which renders it one of the most interesting remains of the colonial period—perhaps unique in its almost entire absence from the innovations of modern civilization. Its site on the backbone of the peninsula renders it more salubrious than other towns in this part of Virginia, which have from earliest days been noted for a peculiar malaria arising from the low marshy grounds, which seizes upon the unacclimated with unerring and relentless grip. Two roads now connect it



WILLIAMSBURG, VA., 1881

with the James river, at the foot of each of which are landings ; of the main road at King's Mills, five miles distant, and of the other at the Grove lower down the peninsula, and seven miles distant. There are wharves at the King's Mills, but no buildings. At the Grove there still remains a fine old mansion once the residence of the Burwells, an old Virginia family, the tombs of many of whom are to be found in an enclosure near by. The property has since changed owners. This house is well worth a visit. The large size of its halls, the profusion of hand-carving in its ornamentation, and the extent of the wainscoting, which in the main story covers the walls from the surbase to the ceiling, and the wide fireplaces, attest the state of its owners, and show that hospitality was easy with such environment. On the other side of the town a drive of six miles leads to Bigelow's Mills. Here also the old mills are down, only a chimney remaining, and there is no longer a landing on this stream until Yorktown itself is reached. The country which connects it with Yorktown is less monotonous than at the extremity of the peninsula. There are more elevations and a richer cultivation. Oak and hickory abound, and the roads are lined with hedges of cedar. But the rivers are not visible from the habitations, though a fine view may be had of both the York and James from the top of the highest public buildings.

The city is of peculiar construction, and differs from any other on the continent in many particulars. The original purpose was to lay it out in an alphabetical form, the streets being opened to form a monogram of the letters W and M, in honor of William and Mary, the reigning sovereigns, though this has not been strictly conformed to except in the main arteries. The main street, which bears the lordly name of Duke of Gloucester street, runs east and west, dividing the town into two parts, and forms the central line of the monogrammatic figure. Some faint idea of the original plan may be detected by those who know,

in the angular junctures of the streets which project from the head of this main artery, but it does not appear to the uninstructed. Indeed, the plan was abandoned as impracticable. The Duke of Gloucester street is a magnificent avenue, three-quarters of a mile long and one hundred and sixty feet wide, perfectly straight and level, and skirted on either side with rows of fine old trees. It was never intended to progress further, being faced at each end in the old



DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET

time by an imposing structure. At its head at the east end of the street was the old capitol building. Two buildings of this name have stood on the same site. The first, erected in the earlier days of the colony, was built in the form of the letter H, with a portico in the middle. A cupola surmounted the edifice. Destroyed by fire in 1746, it was replaced by a second structure, which was the scene of many stirring events in the Stamp Act troubles, and in the uprising of 1775. Here Patrick Henry electrified the conti-

nent with his half-expressed regicidal threat. It was destroyed by fire in 1832. On the site of the capitol a Female Academy was erected, which was quite a flourishing institution before the late war, but has since been destroyed. The ruins of this building still remain. Near the capitol stood the Clerk's House, connected with the House of Burgesses, which is now, with additions, used as a residence. From behind the capitol grounds York street runs out at an angle and leads to Yorktown.



WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE

At the opposite western end of the Duke of Gloucester street, and directly fronting the capitol grounds at the other extremity, stands William and Mary, the oldest college in America, with the exception of Harvard. Founded in the reign of William and Mary, it has been the chief seat of learning in the Old Dominion, and from it were graduated nearly all of the great men who won for Virginia the name of Mother of Statesmen and of Presidents. The history of the liberal professions is full of the record of their eminence. The

charter of the institution was obtained in 1693 by the Crown upon the personal appeal to Queen Mary of James Blair, who was delegated to visit England for the purpose by the Colonial Assembly, and King William gave "out of the quit-rents" two thousand pounds sterling towards the erection of the buildings. The college was then endowed in the same liberal manner by contributions from England, and the Assembly levied special taxes for the purpose. The first building was the Brafferton House, on the College Green. The original building, modeled by Sir Christopher Wren, was entirely destroyed by fire in 1705, with its library and philosophical apparatus, but a new building was commenced as early as when Spotswood was Governor in 1710, but not finished till 1719. No view remains of the first building, but it is believed to have been reconstructed on the original plan. It was described in 1729 as having a double front, one hundred and thirty-six feet in length; at the north end a large wing ran back, and a handsome hall, which was later matched on the other side by a chapel. This old chapel, erected in 1732, became the burial place of the magnates of the colony. Bishop Meade compared Williamsburg to the Court of St. James, and the chapel and parish church to Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's. A second building, facing the first, known as the President's House, was erected in 1732. This was partially burned in 1781 by the French troops on their march to Yorktown, an accident munificently atoned for by Louis the Sixteenth, who rebuilt it after the war and presented to it a library of several hundred volumes. In 1797 a statue of Lord Bute, a warm friend of the college, was erected on the College Green. In 1859 the college was again, a third time, destroyed by fire, its records, old seal and portraits being rescued by President Ewell, but within a year new buildings were already completed on the old site, though on a new plan. In 1861 the principal building was fired by a straggling body of Union cavalry and destroyed, but

in 1865, at the close of the war, with the aid of distinguished Englishmen and liberal contributions from citizens of the Northern States, repairs were begun, the college reopened, and in the year 1869 the main building was restored and the Faculty reorganized. It is safe to predict that with the regeneration of the peninsula, which will

inevitably follow its increased facilities of communication with the North and South, William and Mary will recover its old rank among American colleges. In the vaults beneath the college chapel lie the remains of Lord Botetourt, the well-beloved Governor to whom the colony erected a statue, which, after various undeserved ill-treatment, is to be seen in the college grounds. Here also repose the bones of Sir John Randolph, Attorney General of the Old Dominion, of Peyton Randolph, President of the First Continental Congress, and of others.



STATUE OF LORD BOTETOURT

On the entry of Cornwallis into Williamsburg, on his retreat to Yorktown, the President's house was occupied by President Madison and his wife, who were summarily ejected to provide headquarters for the British General. It is charitable to suppose that the noble Earl, who was not

indifferent to letters, was actuated by a desire to preserve the buildings from the ruin which would probably have befallen them from his unscrupulous soldiery, with whom rapine and destruction was the rule, and not the exception. This building escaped the fire which destroyed the principal building in 1861. Before the college grounds is the fork at which the two roads diverge, one, the stage road,



THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE—CORNWALLIS'S HEADQUARTERS

leading to Richmond; the other, a country road, to Jamestown. At the close of the last century, when stages were the only mode of conveyance, the time consumed in the journey to Richmond was fifteen hours. Leaving at eight o'clock in the morning, the weary passengers were not delivered at their destination until eleven at night of the same day.

At the northern extremity of the town on Scotland street, and near the western angle of the Palace Green, was the

old colonial palace of the Governors of the Dominion. It is said to have been "a magnificent structure furnished and beautified with gates, fine gardens, offices, walks, a fine canal, orchards," and over the building a "good cupola or lantern illuminating most of the town." When it was destroyed is not known. That which became famous in the days of the Revolution, and was generally styled Lord Dunmore's Palace, was an edifice with a front of sev-



THE WYTHER HOUSE—WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS

enty-four feet and a depth of sixty-eight, and the grounds three hundred and sixty acres in area, were beautifully laid out. In the reception room were portraits of the King and Queen. The wings were still standing at the time of the last war, but were torn down by the Union troops for the bricks, with which barracks were erected. On the foundation of the old building now stands the Grammar and

Mattie school. Whence the latter name, no local antiquary has information. The school was endowed by one Mrs. Mary Whaley, before the Revolution, and is devoted to the education of poor boys ; but no building was put up until 1870, when the college assumed control of the funds which had before been managed by the church wardens, and the benevolent intentions of the founders were, after a century of delay, finally carried out.



THE TUCKER HOUSE

On the Palace Green stands the old residence of Chancellor Wythe ; a stately building which Washington made his headquarters in September, 1781, when he visited the camp of Lafayette in advance of the allied army who were already in motion by land and water to force the Yorktown stronghold where Cornwallis lay penned in his lair. It is a large two-story building, fronting on the long, narrow common. By whom erected is now a matter of some doubt, but from its construction it probably antedates the entrance of

George Wythe (from whom it now takes its name) into the Virginia House of Burgesses. Above the centre of the main street, also on the north side, there is a still more extensive common, known as the Court House Green. Here, behind a triple row of magnificent trees, elms, maples and aspens which face upon the green, stand four houses, three of which colonial, and the homes of distinguished Virginia families, magnates in their day. One, the old residence of William Wirt, now occupied by Dr. Charles Washington Coleman; another, the Peachy house, has now passed from their hands. That of the Carys, who had residences also at Alexandria and Carisbrook, has been burned; and a third, of greatest interest, was the home of Edmund Randolph, Washington's Secretary of State, from whom it passed to his kinsman, St. George Tucker, then to Beverley Tucker; it still remains in the Tucker family. To the papers of St. George Tucker, many of which are preserved in this ancestral home, recently investigated by Charles Washington Coleman, Jr., a young scion of this distinguished stock, is owing the discovery of the location of Washington's headquarters, and there is reason to hope that additional clues found in the same documents may lead to the discovery of those occupied by Lafayette and Rochambeau.

At the corner of the Duke of Gloucester Street and the Palace Green is Christ Church, Bruton Parish, now the oldest church in use in Virginia, the Isle of Wight church alone being of earlier construction. It is built of dull red bricks, alternately glazed, and has high arched windows, and three oriel windows in addition, all of plain-glass. The church is cruciform, and it has still preserved through all the vicissitudes of time and circumstance the old communion service vessels given by Queen Anne and King George, consisting of a gold cup and pitcher and a silver chalice. There are four mural tablets. In the churchyard contiguous lie the remains of a long line of the dignitaries and aristocracy of the Colony. Among them are those of the

Brays, Millingtons, of Governor Nott of the Dominion, of the Blairs, Ludwells, Sir Thomas Lunsford, and others, some famous in their day and generation, but forgotten, others well remembered. Many are covered by handsome tombs with armorial bearings and quaint devices and inscriptions. These



CHRIST CHURCH—BRUTON PARISH

tombs are not of solid stone but of a hard concrete. Most of them are broken as if by the action of lightning.

On the square fronting on the main street is an octagonal structure of brick, with a high pointed roof, known as the Old Magazine or the Powder Horn. It was built by Governor Alexander Spotswood in 1716, and was designed for the storage of ammunition for his famous exploring expedition over the Blue Ridge Mountains with the bold band who assumed the name of the Knights of the Golden

Horse Shoe. It is now used as a stable. The removal of the powder from the magazine by Lord Dunmore, as did similar attempts in Massachusetts and New York, aroused the people, who, with Patrick Henry at their head, marched upon the city. Dunmore shortly fled to Portsmouth and sought protection from the British vessels on the station.



THE POWDER HORN

Important among the modern buildings is the Virginia Eastern Lunatic Asylum, the lofty towers of which afford an extensive view of the peninsula. It stands on Francis Street. It was in the grounds of this institution that the statue of Lord Botetourt found safety as a refugee during the late war, at the close of which it was returned to its original site in front of the college grounds. Nearly on the same street is the Six Chimney lot, the former home of Martha Washington.

Near Williamsburg, and to the westward up the peninsula, is Green Spring, once the residence of Sir William Berkeley, the site of which is now covered by a new building.

Seven miles below Williamsburg, in the direction of Yorktown, and near the York River, is still to be seen a small brick structure, built for a hunting lodge by the Earl of Dunmore, the last Colonial Governor of the colony. A rather amusing incident attaches itself to this dignitary, and also throws some light upon the misapprehension in England as to the American war. Such was the confidence of the friends of Administration in the ability and power of Cornwallis to conquer the southern States, and restore the authority of the King, that Dunmore was already on his return to take possession of the palace from which he had been ignominiously driven, and was bringing with him, not only his plate and furniture, but a kennel of hounds for his favorite pastime, when he heard of the capture of Cornwallis, the overthrow of the British dominion in Virginia, and its approaching collapse in all the States.

All the streets of Williamsburg bear ancient names. King, Queen, Prince George, Henry, Botetourt, Nassau, Colonial, Scotland, England, Francis, Waller, Nicholson and York are among the chief of the high or by-ways, all subordinate to the great central avenues. There are now two hotels in Williamsburg the City Hotel, kept by Mr. Bowry, and the Merchants' House, kept by Mr. Dickinson, each of which will accommodate about thirty people in a plain manner.

Hitherto Williamsburg has only been accessible by the highways already mentioned, or by stages from the river landings, but before the Centennial ceremonies open the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will have earned a right to its name by connecting the western river with the bay. The terminus of this new construction will be at Newport News, from which branch tracks will be laid to Williamsburg and to Yorktown.

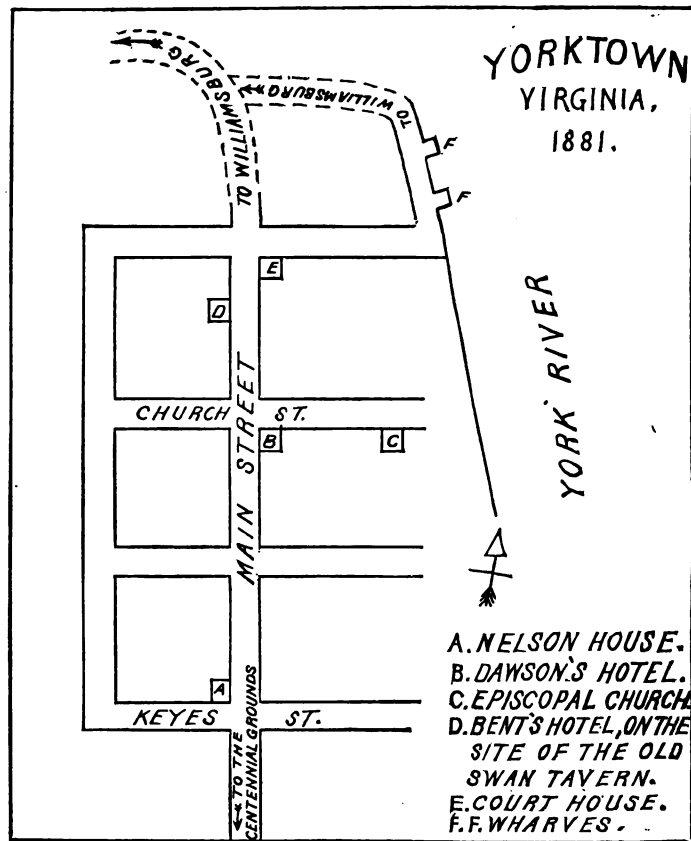
HALFWAY

This building, which figures in Washington's journal of the siege of Yorktown, is, as its name indicates, half way be-

tween York and Williamsburg. Here is the point where the French and American troops separated on their march from the camp at Williamsburg to the investment of York. The French continued on the main road, while the Americans, filing off to the right, moved on the southern road. It is an humble frame building, and for many years was used as a store-house, but is now a residence, and in decent condition.

YORKTOWN

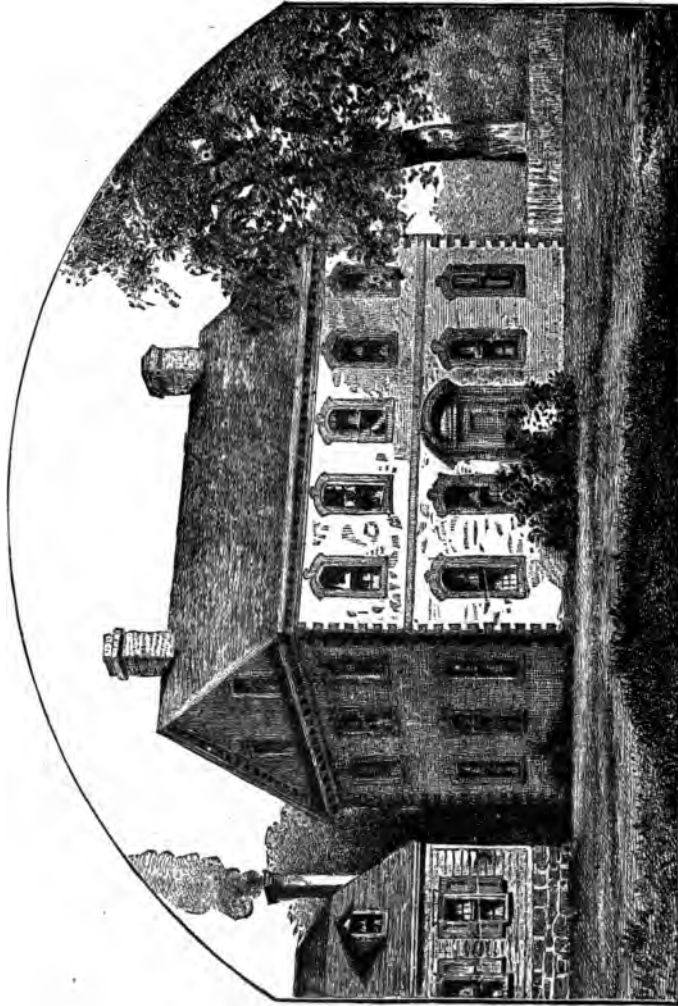
The town of York, or Yorktown, as it is now generally called, lies on the York river, about twelve miles from its mouth. It is distant from Williamsburg twelve miles. Opposite, to the northward, on the other side of the stream, which is here about two-thirds of a mile wide, is Gloucester Point, the old seaport of the county. Above and below the tongue of land on which it is situated, the river expands to a width of two miles. These towns are respectively about seventy miles distant from Richmond, the capital, and thirty-six from Portsmouth and Norfolk, the first of which was, in the last century, and the second is now, the chief seaport of the State. York was one of the original counties into which Virginia was divided in 1634. Its situation, on the bank of the beautiful river, elevated about thirty feet above the water-line, is extremely picturesque. Perched on a high cliff and surrounded by earthworks, the relics of two sieges, it reminds one of some river castle of the middle-ages, with its donjon-keep and walled fortifications, protecting the petty bourg within and dominating the stream. The country between it and Hampton, at the foot of the peninsula, is, with the exception of two or three slight elevations, absolutely flat. York was established as a town in 1705, and laid out in streets by Mr. Thomas Nelson, the founder of the Virginia family of that name, who emigrated from Penrith, England. He is familiarly known in history as "Scotch Tom." Originally the town was well enough built, but time and two wars have left but



PLAN OF YORKTOWN, 1881

little even of ruin to attract attention. Before the revolution it had all the commerce of Virginia, and loaded six or seven vessels every year for England with tobacco. The transfer of the seat of government from its neighbor, Williamsburg, to Richmond, and the siege, gave York a fatal blow, and at the close of the last century its population had dwindled to eight hundred souls, of which two-thirds were blacks. Since the late war it has still further declined. The census of 1880 reported it at 250 all told, of which 87 white and 163 colored.

The little town, which contained not more than sixty buildings, strung sparsely along a single street, was terribly dilapidated by the siege of 1781. The houses, some of which were quite elegant, were literally honey-combed by the balls. The troops found the town in dire confusion, rich furniture and costly books were scattered about the streets, and bodies of men and carcasses of horses lay neglected in every direction, half buried in the ground, which was thrown into mounds by the force of the shells, so that it was hard to find a spot where a man could have been in safety from the searching fire of the allied batteries. The most important residence in the town was the house then recently constructed by General Thomas Nelson, Jr., who had a few months previously succeeded Jefferson as Governor of Virginia, and was now present with the army of Washington in command of the militia of the State. It is of tradition that the patriotic gentleman, presuming that his house would afford shelter to the British officers, offered a reward of five guineas to every gunner who should strike it with his fire. When the Duke de Rochefoucauld visited the town in 1796, he found hardly any of the remains of the batteries visible, or of the parallels, or even of the two redoubts which the French and Americans carried in such brilliant manner. Some of the British entrenchments, in advance of the town, could be more easily distinguished. The Nelson house still showed the marks of the balls, which had pierced



THE NELSON HOUSE

it through and through, and the ground about it was all torn up in great holes by shell. The Nelson house was once more a scene of surpassing interest in 1824, when Lafayette, in his last visit to this country, made it his headquarters. Here he was entertained with old Virginian hospitality. On this occasion a curious incident occurred. In making the preparations for his reception, a box of candles, black with age, was discovered, marked Cornwallis' Stores, to the light of which the company danced till they were burned out. A few were preserved, some of which were presented to Colonel Nicholas Fish, of which one was given by his son, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, to the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair, and sold for its benefit. Others will no doubt throw light on the approaching Centennial. The Nelson house, built of brick, the massive construction of which has enabled it to withstand the ravages of time, is still in the possession of the family, and will no doubt play an important part in the approaching ceremonies of the Centennial. A hole made by the cannon ball near the roof is still visible. The interior has been much defaced. The balustrade around the staircase was entirely destroyed by the Federal troops, during the late war, whose desire to secure historical souvenirs too often took the form of Vandalism, and the wainscoting is badly damaged. After the disaster of Big Bethel the Nelson house served as a hospital for the wounded Union troops captured by the Confederates. When Lossing visited it, while engaged upon his *Field Book of the Revolution* in 1848, he was enabled to distinguish the lines cast up by the British on the south and easterly sides of the town. They extended in irregular lines from the river bank to the sloping grounds in the rear of the village, toward the Pigeon quarter, in the form of the figure V. The mounds varied in height from six to twelve and fifteen feet; The redoubts and the lines of the parallels were also visible. The old Nelson house, in which Cornwallis had his headquarters, is no longer stand-

ing. It was on an elevated situation, at some distance from the house occupied by Secretary Nelson, and which still remains. There is a tradition, which Lossing accepts as true, that Cornwallis was driven by the heat of the American



REMAINS OF BRITISH REDOUBT IN 1845

fire to take refuge in a cave in the bluff on the river bank. Here, in an excavation in the bank, lined with green baize, he held council with his officers. The bona fide cave is about a quarter of a mile below that which is pointed out as Cornwallis' Cave. This is in a marll bluff in the river bank; a chamber, twelve by eighteen feet in size, with a narrow passage leading to smaller excavations. It was nearly at the termination of the trench and breastwork of the British fortifications, which were still prominent, at the time of his visit, on the bank above, but the correctness of the site he entirely discredits. The town was reduced to forty dwellings at this period. Chief among these was then the ancient Swan tavern, the oldest inn of Virginia. This has disappeared, and on its site an ordinary frame building has been erected, which is known as the York Tavern or Bent's Hotel. The only other public house is Clarke's Hotel, an old brick building. The two together have about a dozen rooms, and cannot accommodate over twenty guests.

The field of the surrender of the army of Cornwallis is about half a mile from the eastern limit of the town on the south side of the road which leads to Hampton. Trumbull, who in 1787 took the portraits of the French officers at

the house of Jefferson, Minister at Versailles, with whom he was then residing at Paris, visited Yorktown in 1791, and made the sketch of the place of surrender which appears in the great picture in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

A key appended to the picture, numbered from its left to its right, the most prominent figure being General Lincoln in the centre of the field, gives the following numbers and names—no doubt in the order of their appearance on the occasion.

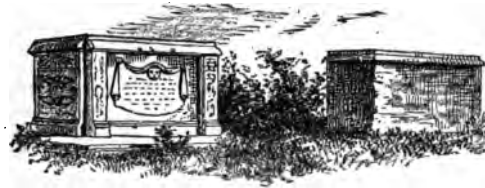
1. Count DEUX PONTS, *Colonel of French Infantry*; 2. Duke DE LAVAL MONTMORENCY, *Colonel of French Infantry*; 3. Count CUSTINE, *Colonel of French Infantry*; 4. Duke DE LAUZUN, *Colonel of French Cavalry*; 5. General CHOISY; 6. Viscount VIOMÉNIL; 7. Marquis DE SAINT SIMON; 8. Count FERSEN, *Aid-de-Camp of Count Rochambeau*; 9. Count CHARLES DAMAS, *Aid-de-Camp of Count Rochambeau*; 10. Marquis CHASTELLUX; 11. Baron VIOMÉNIL; 12. Count DE BARRAS, *Admiral*; 13. Count DE GRASSE, *Admiral*; 14. Count ROCHAMBEAU, *General en chef des Français*; 15. General LINCOLN; 16. Colonel E. STEVENS, *of American Artillery*; 17. General WASHINGTON, *Commander-in-Chief*; 18. THOMAS NELSON, *Governor of Virginia*; 19. Marquis DE LAFAYETTE; 20. Baron STEUBEN; 21. Col. COBB, *Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Washington*; 22. Colonel TRUMBULL, *Secretary to Gen. Washington*; 23. Major-General JAMES CLINTON, N. Y.; 24. General GIST, Maryland; 25. General ANTHONY WAYNE, Pennsylvania; 26. General HAND, Pennsylvania, *Adjutant General*; 27. General PETER MUHLENBERG, PENNSYLVANIA; 28. Major-General HENRY KNOX, *Commander of Artillery*; 29. Lieut.-Colonel E. HUNTINGTON, *Acting Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Lincoln*; 30. Colonel TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Quartermaster General*; 31. Colonel ALEX. HAMILTON, *Commanding Light Infantry*; 32. Colonel JOHN LAURENS, South Carolina; 33. Colonel WALTER STEWART, Philadelphia; 34. Colonel NICHOLAS FISH, N. Y.

On the occasion of Lafayette's visit in 1824 he was entertained by his old comrades, at a military breakfast, in the very tent Washington used in the peninsula campaign.

About a mile and a half below the town, on what is called the Temple Farm, are a number of old chimneys which indicate a settlement, all record of which is lost. It received its name from a building in the garden, which was erected by Governor Spotswood for a cemetery. On this farm, on the bank of the river, about a mile below the town, is the building known as Moore's House, in which the terms of the capitulation of the army of Cornwallis were arranged by the commissioners of the two armies. At this time the house was

in the occupation of one widow Moore. In the *Family Magazine* for 1836, Moore's House is described as then existing in its primitive simplicity precisely as it was at the time of the surrender. "The same house—the same windows—the same clapboards—the same dormant roof—the same old kitchen—the same green pasture in front—and the identical beautiful York river stretching off with its mirrored surface in the distance." The message, however, had changed hands; it was owned by a Virginia planter; the soil was under cultivation; the house occupied by the overseer of the plantation.

The Nelson House is the only object of interest in the town. The old Episcopal Church, built in 1696, was de-



THE NELSON TOMB

stroyed by fire in 1815. Nothing but its ruins were left in 1844. Here lie the bones of generations of the Nelson family. In 1848 a smaller

building was erected on a portion of the old site. During the late war the floor and roof were torn up, but, owing to the efforts of Mr. Aspinwall, the church has been repaired. The Court House is a new brick building. There are several other small brick residences scattered here and there. The rest of the houses on the main street are very ordinary buildings, mostly wooden. The cross streets, with the exception of Keyes street, are simply narrow lanes. At Keyes street the main street opens to the southward on the Centennial grounds of the Yorktown Association.

These, including the Temple Farm, about five hundred acres in extent, has been purchased by the Yorktown Monument Association, who propose to turn it into a park to be called

Lafayette Park, and present it to the nation at the close of the Centennial celebration. Fifteen acres have already been set aside as a site for the monument.



VIEW OF YORKTOWN, 1881

Bauman's Map of the Siege is one of the most interesting known. Lost sight of for a long period, and extremely rare, it was reproduced in January, 1881, in the Yorktown number of the Magazine of American History. Sebastian Bauman, Major of the Second New York Artillery, and one of the four officers who commanded the American batteries, was a German by birth, but long a resident of New York city before the war. He enjoyed a high reputation, and was a trusted officer even at the time of Arnold's defection, when confidence was shaken. The drawing was made during the siege, engraved, dedicated to Washington and published by subscription in 1782.

WARWICK

one of the eight original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634, is twenty miles long and five broad, and occupies a portion of the narrow peninsula between York and James rivers, the latter of which forms its south-western boundary. Its population, by the census of 1880, was 2,258, of which 779 white and 1,470 colored. Warwick

Court House, about three miles north of the James, and seventy-seven from Richmond, south-easterly, is the county town.

HAMPTON

is the shire town of the small county of Elizabeth City, which lies just between the mouths of the James and York rivers, and forms the extreme point of the peninsula. It is reasonable to suppose that John Smith first landed at the point here in 1607. Its population by the census of 1880 was 2,684, of which 895 white and 1,789 colored. This exclusive of the National Soldiers' Home, which held, by the same census, 603 white and 24 colored; in all, 627.

Captain John Smith was invited by the natives to visit their village of Kechotan, where the modern town stands. The next year a settlement was made here by the Jamestown Colony. It was alternately held by the Americans and British in the war of the revolution. It was twice attacked by the British in the war of 1812-13. The first assault

was successfully resisted, but on the second it was captured and sacked by the sailors of Admiral Cockburn's command. In 1862 it was burned by the confederate troops under Magruder. It is well known as a delightful watering place at all seasons, and is destined to become one of the great health resorts, by winter and summer, of



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

the world. In 1751 the name of Hampton Point was changed to Elizabeth City. The extent of the county was so small that only one church, St. John's, was ever established upon it. When the first building was erected is not now known, but a

second, a picturesque building still standing, was built on its site between 1660 and 1667 of bricks brought from England, the returning freight no doubt of one of the ships which carried the tobacco, the use of which Raleigh introduced into the habits of English life a half century before. Fallen into decay, it was by an effort of Bishop Moore repaired and consecrated in 1830. Celebrated also as one of the products of the late war, and the forerunner of the institutions which are regenerating the colored population of the south, and fitting them to take part in their suddenly acquired franchises, is Virginia Hall, the main building of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, established in 1868, by the Freedman's Bureau, for the education of colored boys and girls, aided in 1872 by the Legislature of Virginia through the liberal transfer of a third of the land scrip allotted to the State by the National Government. The instruction is thoroughly practical. Not far distant to the eastward of the village is the old Female College of Virginia, now the National home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Near by is a national cemetery, where a monument marks the burial place of thousands of the victims of the civil war.

OLD POINT COMFORT

Across the little inlet which puts in on the mainland on the northern shore of the Roadstead, and nearly eastward from the village of Hampton, is Old Point Comfort, a neck of land watered on the east by Chesapeake Bay, upon the beautiful beach of which stands the celebrated Hygeia Hotel, one of the best appointed public houses in the country. From its piazza, which is almost washed by the surf, the lighthouses of the capes of the Chesapeake are plainly visible by night or day.

Of the numerous Atlantic health resorts which are now sought by invalids in the winter, as well as the summer months, under the new theories of hygiene, in increasing number, none present the climatic advantages of Old Point Comfort, the

temperature ranging by thermometric record from 42° to 40° Fahrenheit in winter; 48° to 63° in spring, and 60° to 76° in summer; a medium, the extremes of which are never dangerous, while the changes are invigorating to health. Like Newport, in Rhode Island, and Prince Edward Island, in Canada, it owes the softness of the climate to the proximity of the Gulf Stream, which at these points makes up near to the coast line. The cheering name of Point Comfort was given to it by the early colonists, because of the safe anchorage its shelter affords, and here they built a fort for defense.

On the 4th June, 1881, President Garfield, accompanied by the Secretary of War, visited the Point, and the next day, Sunday, attended divine service at the chapel near the cemetery, all the scholars of the Hampton Institute being present, colored and Indian. After the sermon, at the request of General Armstrong, late Colonel of the Eighth United States Colored Troops, President Garfield addressed the scholars, in which he declared the truth, now recognized as fully at the South as at the North, "LABOR MUST BE FREE." And education is a condition precedent of true freedom. This phrase, destined to become historic, was in striking contrast with the hope Sir William Berkeley is said to have expressed in 1671: "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing in Virginia, and hope we shall not have, these hundred years to come."

FORTRESS MONROE

Fortress Monroe stands on the high ground which overlooks the Hygeia Hotel. This now formidable work, the full armament of which reaches five hundred guns, was begun in 1819, and named in honor of James Monroe, a native of Virginia, and then President of the United States. It covers an extensive area, within which are numerous buildings. The casemates open in the rear, with commodious chambers upon the parade, which is shaded by an avenue of fine

oak trees. Firmly held by the United States at the outbreak of the civil war, it at once became the secure base of the military movements which ensued upon the territory of the Southern States. In May, 1861, General B. F. Butler, who was in command at Baltimore, with Massachusetts troops, was ordered to Fortress Monroe, where he arrived and took command on the 22d of the month. Learning that the Confederates had entrenched themselves at Big Bethel, a little village in York county, about ten miles to the northwest of Fortress Monroe, he determined to dislodge them, and sent out a force under Colonel Duryea across Hampton Creek to take the advance. They reached the ground undiscovered, and captured the picket guard of the enemy, but their presence was discovered to the enemy by the fire of the main body of the Union troops, which arriving soon after, mistook them for the enemy. The alarm was given, and the assault made towards noon was repulsed by the Confederates, the Union troops suffering severely. In the action Major Winthrop of New York, of Butler's staff, and Lieut. Greble of the regular artillery, both young men of brilliant, and the first named of exceptional, promise, were killed. One of the delightful casemates of Fortress Monroe served as the prison of Jefferson Davis, after the war. About half way between Old Point and Willoughby's Point, across the narrow opening from the Chesapeake into the Hampton Roads, is the fortification of the Rip Raps, built of cut stone brought for the purpose to the little island which took its characteristic name from the ceaseless ripple of the waters upon the shoal. It was expected to afford a complete control of the channel, but it was already apparent, in 1862, to the engineers in charge, that it could not withstand the attack of iron clads, and the construction has been since abandoned.

Much controversy has been had among connoisseurs as to the comparative merits of the oysters of the different localities on the coast. From Maine to Georgia, the particular native of every inlet has its devotees. To the taste of the

true connoisseur, the oyster is raised to its highest extreme when it combines flavor with tenderness. The combination of salt and flesh in true proportions is only to be arrived at by careful culture. Oyster raising is a fine art. Judged by this standard, the famous Blue Point of the Great South Bay of Long Island deserves the palm, but he that has not tasted the long aristocratically thin shelled native of the Hampton Bar, of a salt savor, matchless in its delicacy, has yet before him a new sensation, and a new impulse to patriotic pride. This experience alone is worth a trip to the Peninsula.

GLOUCESTER

This county lies on Chesapeake Bay and on the north side of York River. It was formed from York in 1642. Its population, by the census of 1880, was 11,876, of which 5,341 white and 6,535 colored. Gloucester Point lies immediately opposite the town of York (Yorktown), and derives its historical importance from its occupation as a post by Cornwallis during the siege of 1781, when it was observed by a corps of the allied forces. It was in front of this post that the Duke de Lauzun with his hus-sars met and routed the notorious Tarleton, who was unhorsed and barely escaped falling into the hands of the gallant Frenchman. The besieging force of the Allies was commanded by M. de Choisy, to whom the surrender was made of the British garrison. It was a post of little importance, except as commanding the York river at its narrowest point in connection with the batteries of York on the opposite bank. Before the war it was but a small decayed village. A few miles above, on the same side of the river, is the renowned mansion of Rosewell, the ancestral home of the Pages, one of the great families of Virginia, and the residence of John Page, the Governor of the Dominion in 1802. Jefferson was a frequent visitor there. It stands a little back from the water on York River, and nearly opposite to the mouth of Queen's Creek. It was once a stately edifice, four

stories high with arched doorways, a richly carved mahogany hall staircase, and a leaden roof; a massive brick structure, ninety feet wide, with fourteen windows in front; the bricks alternate, crossways and sideways, but it is now sadly decayed. The view of the river, here wide, is magnificent, its waters clear and sparkling as the sea. Near by is Weromocomoca, the spot where tradition has it that Pocahontas rescued John Smith from a terrible fate. Here was one of the residences of Powhatan. The census of 1880 gives the present population of Gloucester as 72, of which 45 white and 27 colored.

JAMES RIVER

FROM RICHMOND TO OLD POINT COMFORT

The Indian name of this beautiful stream was Powhatan river. It took the name of James from King James the First, in whose reign it was first explored in 1607. Captain John Smith described it in his quaint, but lucid style. He found it near three miles wide at its mouth, and navigable for one hundred and fifty miles, as far as the "falles, rocks and shoales," the head of navigation, where Richmond now stands. Its entire length, from its source in the rocky hills of West Virginia to its mouth at the Chesapeake, is about three hundred and sixty miles, but its countless irregularities greatly increase this extent of course. It is navigable for vessels of fourteen and a half feet draught of water, from the Chesapeake to Richmond.

In its downward course from the falls above Richmond it washes on its northern bank the populous counties of Henrico, Charles City, James City, York, Warwick and the extremity of Elizabeth City; on the southern, those of Chesterfield, Prince George, Surrey and Isle of Wight.

RICHMOND—Captains Newport and John Smith explored the James river, and visited the ground on which the city of Richmond now stands, in 1607, the year that Jamestown was settled. In 1609 an outpost was established here, but the

MAP OF JAMES RIVER—RICHMOND TO JAMESTOWN.



town was not begun until 1737, when the land was laid out in streets, and in 1742 it was incorporated by law. In 1779 the seat of government was transferred to this place from Williamsburg.

An attractive city after the revolutionary war, and the residence of the great families of the Old Dominion, it became one of the most fashionable cities of the country. Its chief interest, however, arises from it having been the stronghold of the Confederacy during the late civil war, and its successive investments by the Union forces give it place among the historic sieges of the world. For a time the cynosure of Confederate eyes, it drew the large floating population which follow camps and hang on the outskirts of seats of administration, which later deserted its streets upon the collapse of the lost cause, but it shortly rallied, and in 1880 its population was 63,550, of which 35,748 white and 27,802 colored. The city is built upon seven hills, upon a nearly rectangular plan, and abounds in ornamental buildings; and now that it has become a railroad centre, as well as the head of navigation on the James river, its trade is increasing with rapidity. Capitol Square, the site of the Capitol or State House of Virginia, is in the heart of the city. Begun in 1785, when French architects and French taste were popular in the liberated colonies, it was built on the plan of the famous *Maison Carrée* of Nismes in the south of France, Jefferson suggesting this for the model. In the rotunda stands the statue of Washington by Houdon, who came to America to take the cast. On the grounds of the Capitol is the Washington monument, with its group of statues, designed and begun by Crawford, and completed by Rogers. In the centre is an equestrian figure of Washington, around which, on a lower plane, the standing figures of Jefferson, Henry, Marshall, Nelson and Lewis. The base below is of bronze, sculptured in allegorical device. In the Capitol Square there is a statue of Henry Clay, presented to the State by the women of

America, and of Stonewall Jackson, by an English artist, Foley, the gift of Englishmen. Of the other buildings, St. John's Church, built in the middle of the last century, where Patrick Henry in 1775 crystallized the patriotism of Virginia in the historic phrase, "Give me liberty or give me death," and St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and in which, on the 2d April, 1865, Jefferson Davis received the message from General Robert E. Lee that the lines of Petersburg had been forced, and Richmond was no longer tenable. The Old Stone House on Main street, a celebrated tavern, still standing, was the resort of the gentry, and tradition has it that Washington visited it on more than one occasion after the revolution.

The Westmoreland Club house, where General Robert E. Lee resided during one period of the war, was the house of Chief Justice Marshall. Here are the headquarters of the Virginia Historical Society. A peculiar interest attaches also to Libby prison, Castle Thunder and Belle Isle, all of which were used as military prisons during the late civil war. Besides these there are numerous public and industrial buildings. In Oakwood Cemetery thousands of the Confederate dead are buried, and a monument marks the spot; at Hollywood also a great number, over whom the ladies of Virginia have erected a granite pyramid ninety feet in height. Generals Hill, Pickett, Stuart, Wise, and Commodore Maury, are also buried in this cemetery, and here also are the graves of Monroe and Tyler, Presidents of the United States. Not less than seventy thousand soldiers of the North and South sleep in peace in and around the city—who "being dead, yet speak" in warning voice. Monroe and Marshall Parks lie at the western and eastern extremities of the city. Opposite, on the south bank of the James, is Manchester, a growing and thriving manufacturing town, connected with the capital by two bridges. In fact, the two cities, though under separate local administration, are one in interest, and make part of one municipality.

Descending the James, a brick building on the heights on the left bank marks the spot where Powhatan, the Indian Chief, whom the romantic story of Capt. John Smith and Pocahontas have made familiar, had one of his homes. A huge boulder carved is said to mark the spot where the grim chieftain lies buried. The next subject of interest is an old chimney which stands on the site of the ancient town of Warwick, which was burned by Arnold in 1781. A dark brick house on the right, set back from the stream, is Ampt-hill, the home of Colonel Archibald Cary, a famous character in the revolution, known in tradition as "Old Iron."

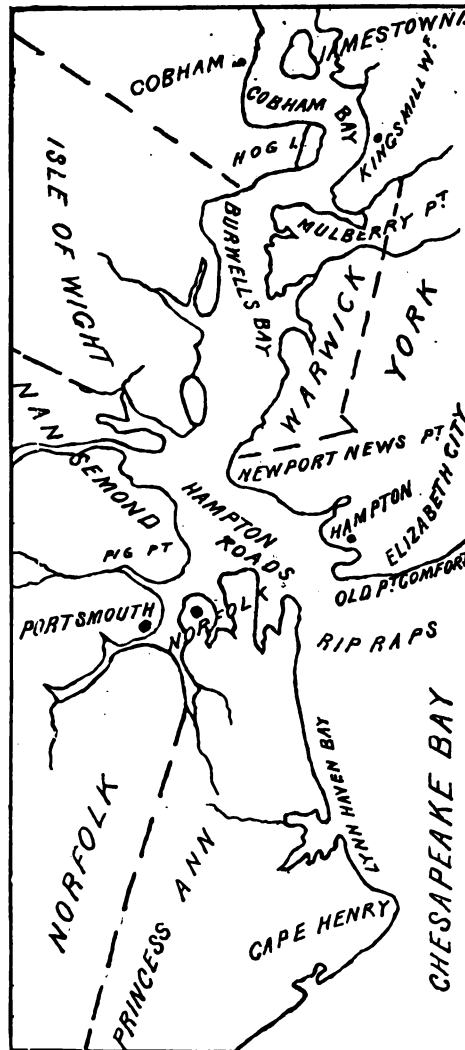
The iron furnace at Falling Creek, at DREWRY'S BLUFF, the oldest on the colony, and the property of Col. Cary, was destroyed by Tarleton in the revolution. The remains are here of a military bridge which was crossed by a large part of Lee's army in his retreat from Richmond to Petersburg, and Appomattox Court House, where he surrendered his sword. Drewry's Bluff, or Fort Darling, was the scene of a hot struggle in May, 1862, when the Union fleet endeavored in vain to force the obstructions. Next below is CHAFFIN BLUFF, immediately below Fort Harrison, which was surprised by Butler, 29th September, 1864, and taken. The next day General Lee, endeavoring to recapture it, was foiled in the attempt. DUTCH GAP, a canal behind Farrar's Island, shortens the water navigation by seven miles, and is so called because of the beginnings of a channel by the Dutch settlers. General Butler had nearly completed the canal, when he was ordered for military reasons to stop the work. In 1879 it was finished and made navigable by the combined efforts of the United States Government and the city of Richmond. It is four hundred and eighty-one feet long, two hundred and fifty feet wide, and has a depth of fifteen feet at low tide. Its completion is one of the substantial evidences of the new order of things in Virginia. Varina or Aikins' Landing was the residence of John Rolfe, who married Pocahontas. Benedict Arnold, who never

hesitated to use the torch, to persuade his country to loyalty to the King, burned this historic settlement to the ground. In the late war it was a favorite rendezvous for the exchange of prisoners on the two sides. At TURKEY BEND were gathered the gunboats which covered McClellan's new base on the James, after the seven days' battles. It was the home of General Pickett, of the Confederate service. The high ground on the left bank is MALVERN HILL, upon which McClellan massed his artillery and repulsed Magruder, who assaulted the position, with fearful slaughter. The old colonial homestead of Shirley, built in the seventeenth century, and now the residence of Robert Randolph Carter, stands on high ground on the left, and is well preserved and its dignity maintained. BERMUDA HUNDRED, on the right bank, was the scene of an Indian massacre in 1622. In 1864, General Butler retreated to this point. At City Point, the Appomattox, which adds its waters to the James, loses its name. The Appomattox is navigable to Petersburg, nine miles distant. General Grant had his headquarters at City Point when his army lay before Petersburg. President Lincoln was in his camp when Richmond was evacuated, and visited the captured stronghold of the Confederacy with his victorious generals.

HARRISON'S LANDING, or Berkeley, an old colonial residence, was afterward the home of Colonel Harrison. Here Old Tippecanoe, President Harrison, was born. To this point McClellan withdrew undisturbed after the repulse of Magruder, at Malvern Hill, and here he remained to reorganize his army until ordered to withdraw from the Peninsula by the Washington authorities. Westover, on the left bank, one of the oldest of Virginia houses, was built by Col. Byrd, in 1737. Benedict Arnold made his landing here, January 4, 1781, on his ravaging expedition and burning tour, and here Cornwallis crossed. It was the headquarters of Union Generals during the late war. From Wilcox's Landing to Fleur de Hundred, the small

tongue of land on the right, the ground is of historic interest as one of the two places where Grant, on his movement to Petersburg, threw pontoon bridges across the James and crossed his entire force in forty eight hours.

Weyanoke, on the left bank, is an old colonial residence, and was the scene of an Indian massacre. Fort Powhatan dates from the Revolutionary war. It was built by Col. Christian Senf, by order of Baron Steuben, who commanded the department in 1781. The same year it was captured by General Phillips, who succeeded Arnold upon his recall. Upper Brandon, an old plantation of repute, with a fine residence, lies on the right bank, about five miles below Fort Powhatan. Wilson's wharf, two miles beyond, was extensively used in the late war. The water here is ninety-five feet deep. Lower Brandon, the home of the Harrisons, is one of the oldest and most celebrated houses on the river. It has a large gallery of historic portraits. Claremont, the residence of the Allans, has a river front of more than five miles. The house was one of the most elegant in Virginia. Across the river is Sandy Point, the home of Colonel Philip Lightfoot, ancestor of Light Horse Harry Lee and General Robert E. Lee. The present house was built in 1717. DANCING POINT is at the junction of the Chickahominy and the James. On the marshy banks of the Chickahominy, which rises about fifteen miles to the northwest of Richmond, and, absorbing all the creeks of a wide section of country, becomes a navigable stream before it joins the James, were fought the bloody battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Cold Harbor, Savage's Station and Seven Pines, the names of which crop out in history prominent in a series of skirmishes. The pestilential malaria was more fatal than bullet or bayonet or shell. Its head waters were the scene of Captain John Smith's capture while on a tour of exploration. JAMESTOWN ISLAND lies in the James river, about seven miles southwest from Williamsburg. All that remains of the town is a part of a church tower and a por-



MAP OF JAMES RIVER—JAMESTOWN TO OLD POINT COMFORT

tion of the wall around the ancient graveyard with a few broken slabs. Only one family resides upon the island. A paper mill was at one time erected here to make paper from the abundant marsh grasses, but the paper cracked, and the mill went to pieces in consequence.

To this favor has come at last the first English settlement in America. Here Captain John Smith landed May 13, 1607, and laid the foundation of the ancient Dominion. Named for the King, it was the first seat of government, and here was the Palace of the First Royal Governor. In 1619 the first legislative body in America met here. Slavery was introduced here in a Dutch ship from Africa in 1620. In 1622 the people of Jamestown, warned by a friendly Indian, escaped the general massacre. In 1676 it was burned in the struggle between the revolted colonists under Bacon and the royal Governor Berkeley. In 1698 the seat of government was transferred to Williamsburg, since which the old village has gradually faded out of existence, until now the view of the ancient tower awakens only a train of reminiscence. The point of land on the right, a few miles lower down the widening river, or Cobham bay, as it is now called, is HOG ISLAND, one of the ancient settlements, nearly opposite to which is King's Mill wharf, the landing for Williamsburg, four miles distant. MULBERRY POINT is on the left shore, seven or eight miles distant, where the river narrows beyond Deep Water Light. Here the refugees from Jamestown, after the Indian raid, were gathered, straining their eyes to catch the sight of a rescuing sail, when Lord Delaware's long-boat came into view. At BURWELL'S BAY the river is five miles wide.

NEWPORT NEWS is a point of land which projects into the James at its mouth, and, with Pig Point on the southern bank opposite, forms the entrance into Hampton Roads. The view from this point is extensive; Hampton and Old Point Comfort are visible on the northern shore, and the steeples of Norfolk, fifteen miles distant, are to be seen in clear

weather. Tradition has it that the name of this point is dual in its origin, and derived from two captains, Newport and News, who sailed up the bay. What their connection, and whence the conjunction in the name of the island, does not appear. There are a few new houses here, but the place has never been of any consequence until now, when, with the construction by the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad of extensive wharves as its terminus, an era of prosperity is in full view. The railroad connecting the waters of the Ohio with the Chesapeake will then deserve its name. The Yorktown Centennial will happily inaugurate the completion of this new highway from the great West to the ocean, and the shores of the Chesapeake within a generation may find itself the seat of a thriving and happy population. In historic interest it is exceeded by no spot on the continent of America, and for countless ages will be famous as the scene of a naval engagement which, by a successful experiment of a new marine construction, in an hour revolutionized the entire system of attack and defence at sea, and rendered valueless the naval armament of the entire world.

On the 8th of March, 1862, the Confederate iron clad Virginia—the celebrated United States man-of-war Merrimac transformed—steamed out from Norfolk, and bearing down upon the Cumberland, pierced her with her sharp ram. Powerless to resist the iron monster, the Cumberland poured into it one well directed fire, which entered the bow port-holes, immediately after which, with the men still at their pieces, and the officers standing with their torches ready to repeat the fire, the gallant Cumberland went down within a few hundred yards of the shore, her flag still flying. Her brave commander Morris and part of the crew were saved by boats from the shore, and the flag, which still floated from the mast-head of the ship, was brought off. But the battle is not always to the strong. During the night the Monitor, Ericsson's new construction, appeared upon the scene. In a contest the next day the little Monitor

proved more than a match for the Virginia, which returned worsted, to refit at Norfolk. Under the protection of the Monitor the roads were again in the mastery of the Union navy. Efforts were made by the officers of the Monitor to obtain permission to steam up to Norfolk and destroy the ram, but President Lincoln prudently declined, saying that the danger of entanglement to the screw propeller of the little vessel, by accident or design, was too great a risk at that time. Both of these vessels came to an untimely end. The Virginia was blown up on the evacuation of Norfolk, and the Monitor, better fitted for harbor defence than for sea voyage, went down on her voyage to Port Royal, her officers and crew being saved by the ships accompanying. By a strange coincidence the celebrated cruiser Florida, captured at the port of Bahia in contravention, as claimed by Brazil, of the laws of neutrality, was brought into Hampton roads and sunk off Newport News, not far from where the still projecting masts marked the spot where the Cumberland went down. Herein lies the coincidence. Captain Morris, of the Florida, was a kinsman of Commander Morris, of the Cumberland; both of the well-known Morrisania family which gave to the colony of New Jersey her first governor and to the Declaration of Independence one of its signers.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH

NORFOLK—The northern coast of Southern Virginia is quite irregular in form. Across an inlet, which makes in from Hampton Roads, slightly to the westward from the narrow tongue of Willoughby's Point, and about four miles south of Fortress Monroe, is Sewell's Point, which, fortified by the Confederates, was the scene of several hot contests with the Union gunboats in the early years of the civil war; near by is Craney Island, on which stands a lighthouse, fifty feet high, built on iron piles. The United States Government has powder magazines here. In this neighborhood the

Virginia was blown up in 1862. The cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth lie respectively on the right and left banks of the Elizabeth river or inlet, facing each other, nine miles from its mouth, on the Roads, into which it empties its waters flowing from the southeast. The river at this point is two-thirds of a mile in width. Norfolk, the elder of these Twin Sisters of the Sea, as they are very inappropriately called, if their respective ages be considered, was founded in 1705. It was a place of considerable importance in its English trade until 1775, when it was bombarded by order of Lord Dunmore, the last colonial Governor of Virginia, and burned to the ground to the last dwelling. Old St. Paul's Church, built in 1739, alone escaped, though even that sacred pile, to-day of historic interest as the most ancient in the parish of Elizabeth River, still holds material evidence of the intention of the vandals in a cannon ball embedded in its brick wall. Even this church was robbed by the British, who carried the silver communion service to Scotland. Lord Dunmore, a Murray, and perhaps of the Kirk, bore no good will to the Church of England, though this is but an hypothesis. At the close of 1783—the Duke de Rochefoucauld is authority for the statement—only twelve houses were reconstructed; but, to show the energy which the liberated provinces displayed, he states, that when he visited this region in 1796 eight hundred houses were already built, and since that period its prosperity and progress have been unbroken. Even the late war did not hinder its progress, and it now has the largest part of the cotton export trade of Virginia, which in 1880 amounted to over two hundred and fifty thousand bales. The city is on a level plain; the houses well built of stone or brick; its public buildings, chief of which is the City Hall, with a granite front, a portico with columns of the Tuscan order, and an elevated cupola, are in good taste. It is a charming residence. The markets of Norfolk are not only supplied with a great variety of fish, vegetables and fruits, which the

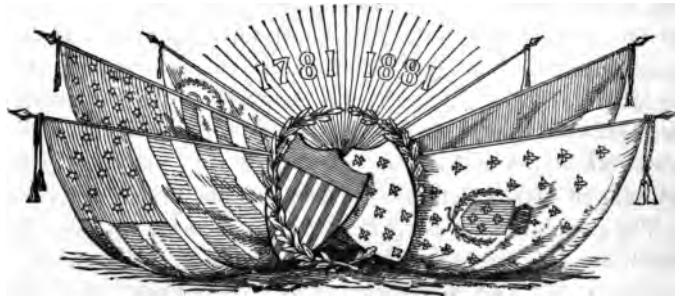
neighboring waters and the admirable quality of her soil produce, but from their great abundance she finds a large, profitable and increasing trade in these provisions, which are in eager demand at the Northern cities. Held by the Confederates in the first year of the war, the city was captured by Gen. Wool in an expedition from Fortress Monroe in the spring of 1862. The naval station, which was partially destroyed upon the evacuation by the Confederates, has been completely restored; divided between Norfolk and Portsmouth, it is now the most important in the Union. The great depth of water safely harbors vessels of the largest draught, for which also the Gosport dry-dock, a large granite structure, affords ample accommodation.

Almost coincident with the attack on Fort Sumter, an effort was made by the leaders of the Southern movement to seize the extensive United States naval station at this post, which covered an area of three-quarters of a mile in length by a quarter of a mile in breadth, with its accumulated stores. Among the vessels in the shipyard at the time, was the frigate Merrimac, one of the finest steam frigates in the service. The commander of the yard went over to the Confederacy on the 17th April, but Commodore Paulding, arriving on the 25th, destroyed all the public property possible and towed out the Cumberland. The Merrimac, two thousand pieces of heavy ordnance, three hundred of which Dahlgren guns, and property to the extent of ten millions of dollars, fell into the hands of the Confederacy.

The population of Norfolk county, the most populous in the State after Henrico, was, by the census of 1880, reported at 58,654, of which 29,231 white and 29,423 colored, of which Norfolk proper had over twenty-five thousand. It is 160 miles by water and 106 by land southeast from Richmond, and lies in Lat. $36^{\circ} 51' N.$, and Long. $76^{\circ} 19' W.$

PORTSMOUTH, which is connected with its larger and older sister by a steam ferry, and which shares its industry and prosperity, has a population of over ten thousand souls, and

numerous public buildings. It is built on a strictly rectangular plan, after the approved French model of the beginning of the century. Its beginnings date from 1752. In 1775 Lord Dunmore, driven from his palace at Williamsburg, here established himself, under protection of the guns of the British fleet. After the destruction of Norfolk, it assumed importance as a military post. Benedict Arnold landed here in the winter of 1780, and the first care of the French fleet, on reaching the roadstead in 1781, was to secure the approaches to this point, whence an escape of Cornwallis to the Carolinas was alone possible. Yet in 1796 it had grown to more than one hundred houses. There are no buildings of historic interest, but the adjacent country affords a variety of picturesque sites, well worthy a visit, one of which, Berkeley, is the country home of many of the merchants of these thriving towns



PARISIAN DIORAMA

WASHINGTON AT YORKTOWN

This diorama was constructed in France at an actual cost of over (\$25,000) twenty-five thousand dollars, and the owner places it upon exhibition on the celebration grounds, in close proximity to the Moore House, presenting a most appropriate and attractive feature, which no visitor should fail to see: The audience is supposed to be seated upon the balcony of a country inn, looking out over the plain in front of the old "Town of York."

The review took place on the second day after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and the troops which composed it were not the ragged and foot-sore sort which heroically fought the earlier battles of the Revolution, but the well clad, armed and bountifully provisioned veterans of the Continental Army, supplemented by the crack regiments of Louis XVI., officered by the best captains of the day.

In the foreground is a corporal's guard of sappers and miners—a corps which rendered most efficient service during the siege. Immediately following is the famous regiment named by King Louis XVI. the "Royal Auvergne," headed by its famous band and fife and drum corps, and bearing aloft the colors of France and America, typical of the firm alliance. Following these are the other six French regiments. On the extreme right, in the distance, is seen a portion of the American troops manœuvring into position, while batteries of artillery are galloping over the plain to assume their respective positions in line. In the bay floats the French fleet, under De Grasse, firing a salvo of artillery, which is replied to by the land forces on shore. On the left is Yorktown.

General Washington, commander-in-chief of the allied forces, is the central figure of the group of mounted officers. On his right is Rochambeau, the general in-chief of the French contingent. On his left the youthful Lafayette. In rear of Washington sits General Lincoln, to whom was assigned the duty of receiving the sword of Lord Cornwallis, his own having shortly before been surrendered at Charleston, S. C.

Next to Rochambeau is the Marquis de St. Simon; on his right, in the uniform of the French Huzzar, the veteran General Baron de Vio-ménil; in the rear, the Duke de Lauzun, commanding the dragoons. In front of the reviewing officer is passing the rear of a Continental battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, who rides in advance of it. In the foreground, mounted on the gray thoroughbred, is the handsome and dashing Count William de Deux Ponts, (the Murat of the Revolution,) who, raising the cry "Vive le Roi," successfully led the assault on the British works, in which he was ably seconded by the Baron de l'Estrade, who rides the roan horse, and has stopped to quench his thirst from the pail of water carried by the friendly negro.

ITINERARY
OF
ROUTES TO YORKTOWN

Yorktown may be reached from the East, North, West and South by all water, all rail, or part water and part rail.

BY WATER

Steamers sail for Norfolk directly from Boston, Providence, New York and Philadelphia, taking the ocean passage through the Capes of the Chesapeake.

Steamboats sail from Baltimore down Chesapeake Bay, and from Washington, down the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay, to Norfolk, stopping at Old Point Comfort (Fortress Monroe), and returning make the same stoppage.

Steamboats sail from Richmond down the James River to Norfolk.

Steam ferry boats sail from Norfolk to Yorktown, stopping at Old Point Comfort (Fortress Monroe), and returning make the same stoppage; three times daily to and from West Point; four times daily to and from Norfolk and Old Point Comfort.

BY RAIL AND WATER—BY WATER AND RAIL

From Richmond by rail to West Point at the head of York River, thence by water direct to Yorktown.

From Richmond by water down the James River to Newport News, thence by rail direct to Yorktown.

BY RAIL

The only all rail communication is from Richmond direct, which is reached by way of Washington from the north, Weldon or Danville from the south, and Gordonsville from the west.

The railway termini connecting with water transportation as above are Washington, Baltimore, Norfolk and Portsmouth and Richmond.

For particulars see time tables.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

ON ROUTES TO YORKTOWN

BY WATER

BY WAY OF		TIME OF TRIP
<i>Atlantic Ocean</i>	Boston to Norfolk..... 617 miles, 48 hours	
	Providence to Norfolk... 467	" 36 "
	New York to Norfolk... 315	" 24 "
	Philadelphia to Norfolk.. 274	" 18 "
<i>Chesapeake Bay</i>	Baltimore to Norfolk.... 169	" 12 "
<i>Potomac and Chesapeake</i> ..	Washington to Norfolk.. 184	" 13 "
<i>James River</i>	Richmond to Norfolk.... 104	" 10 "

<i>Hampton Roads and</i> }	Norfolk to Yorktown..... 23 miles, 2 hours	
<i>York River</i> }	Old P' Comfort to Yorkt'n, —	" 1½ "
<i>York River</i>	West Point to Yorktown.... —	" 2 "

BY RAIL AND WATER—WATER AND RAIL

<i>R. R. to West Point</i> }	Richmond to West Point, 38 m., 1½ hrs	} 3½ hrs
<i>and York River</i> }	West Point to Yorktown, 25 " 2 "	
<i>James River & R.R.</i> }	Rich'd to Newp't News, 90 m., 9 hrs	} 10½ hrs
<i>to Yorktown</i> }	Newp't News to Yorkt'n, 15 " 1½ "	

BY RAIL

<i>Via Newport News</i>	Richmond to Yorktown.... 65 miles, 3 hours
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EXCURSION TICKETS GOOD FOR FIFTEEN DAYS

OCTOBER 10th TO 25th, INCLUSIVE

TIME TABLE OF STEAM LINES TO YORKTOWN ARRANGED FOR THE CENTENNIAL

NAME OF COMPANY	POINTS OF DEPARTURE	FREQUENCY OF SERVICE	APPROXIMATE SCHEDULES				FARES		CONNECTIONS TO AND FROM YORKTOWN
			LEAVE	ARRIVE	LEAVE	ARRIVE	STRAIGHT	ROUND TRIP	
Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamboat Co.	Baltimore, Light St. Wharf,	Daily (except Sunday)	Baltimore 4.00 P.M.	Yorktown 4.30 A.M.	Yorktown 7.00 P.M.	Baltimore 7.30 A.M.	\$2.50	\$4.00	Run direct to and from Yorktown
Baltimore Steam Packet Company.....	Baltimore, Union Dock,	Daily	Baltimore 9.00 P.M.	Old Point, 7.00 A.M.	Old Point, 6.00 P.M.	Baltimore 7.00 A.M.	3.50	6.00	By Steamers running between Old Point and Yorktown.
Yorktown Centennial Line..	Baltimore, Union Dock and Light St. Wharf,	Daily	Baltimore 6.30 P.M.	Yorktown via Old Pt. 9.30 A.M.	Yorktown via Old Pt. 5.00 P.M.	Baltimore 9.00 A.M.	2.50	4.50	Run direct to and from Yorktown.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.....	New York, Pier 37, N. R.,	Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday.....	New York 4.00 P.M.	Norfolk, 4.00 P.M.	Norfolk, 6.00 P.M.	New York 10.00 P.M.	8.50	15.00	By Compy's Steamers running between Old Pt. & Yorktown
Inland & Seaboard Coasting Co. and Potomac Steamboat Company.....	Washington Co.'s Wharves,	Daily, by Two Boats,	Wash'ton, 6.00 P.M.	Yorktown 7.00 A.M.	Yorktown 7.00 P.M.	Wash'ton, 7.00 A.M.	2.50	4.00	Run direct to and from Yorktown
Virginia Steamboat Co.....	Richmond, Co.'s Wharf,	Daily, (except Sunday)	Richmond 6.00 A.M.	Old Point, 4.00 P.M.	Old Point, 9.00 A.M.	Richmond 6.00 P.M.	1.25	2.25	By Steamers running between Old Pt., or Norfolk & York'tn

SPECIAL YORKTOWN FERRY SERVICE †

BY STEAMERS OF—	WHICH WILL LEAVE—	ARRIVE AT YORKTOWN—	LEAVE YORKTOWN—	ARRIVE—	TIME EACH WAY, ABOUT	FARE, STRAIGHT	FARE, ROUND TRIP
* Balt. Ches. & Rich. Steamboat Co.	West Point, On arrival of York River down trains, In Two hours.....		To suit Railroad Connections	West Point, In Two hours.....	2 hours,	\$.75	\$1.00
Old Dominion Steamship Co...	Norfolk, 6 A.M. 7 A.M. 2 P.M. 9 A.M. 10 A.M. 5 P.M.		4 P.M. 5 P.M. 6 P.M.	Norfolk, 7 P.M. 8 P.M. 9 P.M.	3 hours,	1.50	2.50
Old Dominion Steamship Co...	Old Point, about, 7 A.M. 8 A.M. 3 P.M. 9 A.M. 10 A.M. 5 P.M.		4 P.M. 5 P.M. 6 P.M.	Old Point, 6 P.M. 7 P.M. 8 P.M.	2 hours,	1.25	2.00
Yorktown Centennial Line.....	Old Point, About 7:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.	5 P.M.	Old Point, 7 P.M.	2 hours,	1.25	2.00

* Running probably three trips each way, in morning and in afternoon.

† These Schedules are approximate figures.

In addition to which ferry service arrangements will exist for steam ferry connection between Norfolk and Newport News (the Eastern terminus of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway), and thence by rail to Yorktown, over its Peninsular Division.

TIME TABLE OF STEAM LINES TO YORKTOWN

ARRANGED FOR THE CENTENNIAL

NAME OF COMPANY	POINTS OF DEPARTURE	FREQUENCY OF SERVICE	APPROXIMATE SCHEDULES				FARES		CONNECTIONS TO AND FROM YORKTOWN
			LEAVE	ARRIVE	LEAVE	ARRIVE	STRAIGHT	ROUND TRIP	
Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamboat Co.	Baltimore, Light St. Wharf,	Daily (except Sunday)	Baltimore 4.00 P.M.	Yorktown 4.30 A.M.	Yorktown 7.00 P.M.	Baltimore 7.30 A.M.	\$2.50	\$4.00	Run direct to and from Yorktown
Baltimore Steam Packet Company.....	Baltimore, Union Dock,	Daily	Baltimore 9.00 P.M.	Old Point, Baltimore 7.00 A.M.	Old Point, Baltimore 6.00 P.M.	Baltimore 7.00 A.M.	3.50	6.00	By Steamers running between Old Point and Yorktown.
Yorktown Centennial Line..	Baltimore, Union Dock and Light St. Wharf,	Daily	Baltimore 6.30 P.M.	Yorktown via Old Pt. 9.30 A.M.	Yorktown 5.00 P.M.	Baltimore 9.00 A.M.	2.50	4.50	Run direct to and from Yorktown.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.....	New York, Pier 37, N. R.,	Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday....	New York 4.00 P.M.	Norfolk, 4.00 P.M.	Norfolk, 6.00 P.M.	New York 10.00 P.M.	8.50	15.00	By Comp'y's Steamers running between Old Pt. & Yorktown
Inland & Seaboard Coasting Co. and Potomac Steamboat Company.....	Washington, Co.'s Wharves,	Daily, by Two Boats,	Wash'ton, 6.00 P.M.	Yorktown 7.00 A.M.	Yorktown 7.00 P.M.	Wash'ton, 7.00 A.M.	2.50	4.00	Run direct to and from Yorktown
Virginia Steamboat Co.....	Richmond, Co.'s Wharf,	Daily, (except Sunday)	Richmond 6.00 A.M.	Old Point, 4.00 P.M.	Old Point, 9.00 A.M.	Richmond 6.00 P.M.	1.25	2.25	By Steamers running between Old Pt., or Norfolk & Yorkt'n

SPECIAL YORKTOWN FERRY SERVICE †

BY STEAMERS OF—	WHICH WILL LEAVE—	ARRIVE AT YORKTOWN—	LEAVE YORKTOWN—	ARRIVE—	TIME EACH WAY, ABOUT	FARE, STRAIGHT	FARE, ROUND TRIP
*Balt. Ches. & Rich. Steamboat Co.	West Point, On arrival of York River down trains, In Two hours.....		To suit Railroad Connections	West Point, In Two hours.....	2 hours,	\$.75	\$ 1.00
Old Dominion Steamship Co....	Norfolk, 6 A.M. 7 A.M. 2 P.M. 9 A.M. 10 A.M. 5 P.M., 4 P.M. 5 P.M. 6 P.M.			Norfolk, 7 P.M. 8 P.M. 9 P.M.	3 hours,	1.50	2.50
Old Dominion Steamship Co....	Old Point, about, 7 A.M. 8 A.M. 3 P.M. 9 A.M. 10 A.M. 5 P.M., 4 P.M. 5 P.M. 6 P.M.			Old Point, 6 P.M. 7 P.M. 8 P.M.	2 hours,	1.25	2.00
Yorktown Centennial Line.....	Old Point, About 7:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.	5 P.M.	Old Point, 7 P.M.	2 hours,	1.25	2.00

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